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VOL. V

NEW YORK, JUNE 11, 1919

No. 40

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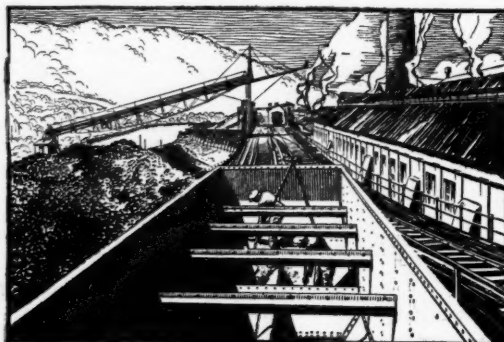
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New Lines to South America

The announcement by Government officials that two new steamship lines have been projected by the Shipping Board to provide for increasing trade with South America is of vital interest to chemical, dyestuff, and drug interests in this country. By November three boats will be running to Buenos Aires, making the one-way trip in two weeks. One can reach Rio de Janeiro in nine days. This insures fast mail and freight service. Later a line will be in operation to the west coast ports of South America.

Simultaneously comes the news that the All America Cables will complete its line to Rio before the end of the year. The company now serves Guantanamo, Cuba; cities on the Isthmus of Panama; Guayaquil, Ecuador; Lima, Peru; Valparaiso and Santiago, Chile; Buenos Aires, Argentina; and all cities and towns in the vicinity of the cable route, Vera Cruz, Mexico City. By modern methods of cablegram transmission a message is flashed from New York to Buenos Aires in ten minutes.

Trade interests will be greatly benefitted, too, by the fact that twenty-five leading newspapers in South American cities are now served with accurate and unbiased news daily by cable by the Associated Press.

Warning to Speculators

The shortness of funds for reconstruction work (available capital in countries of Europe having been found inadequate to meet the situation); the rapid growth of export business in the United States which calls for vast expenditures and long-time credits; and the wave of stock market speculation in this country which has forced up the price of call money in Wall Street to very high figures, have made it necessary for the Federal Reserve Board to issue a warning against the "attempt to accomplish too much in a short time, and to go beyond the natural limits set by available resources."

Many American industries are willing to pay high interest rates for capital to develop manufacturing, and the question arises how bankers can protect themselves and meet the enormous demands for money without endangering the export trade, if stock speculation ties up capital that is needed to supply credit in foreign business transactions. Export trade keeps the crops moving, the farmers busy, the factories humming, and gives employment to the hundreds of thousands at home who must have work. If we cannot make the goods wanted abroad, owing to the inability of manufac-

turers to borrow from the banks at reasonable rates, the factories will not need so many employees, and trouble begins at home. If it is a choice between stifling the cries of Wall Street for money to use in speculation, or turning a deaf ear to the demands of industry, Wall Street should suffer. Otherwise a panic is not improbable.

A check could be put to unsafe use of funds by an advance in rates at Federal Reserve banks, but this is deemed unwise until the Liberty Loan securities have been paid for in full. There is a feeling that the time has come to stop the heavy loans to foreign governments. The money is needed here, but we must not forget the wasteful use of funds absorbed in promoting fake oil concerns in this country. The Federal Reserve Board will be backed up by the banking interests in any move to check these oil swindles, hold speculation in securities within reasonable bounds, and give sound business the necessary working capital.

Mail Rulings and Tax Rulings

Of all the inconsistencies among official rulings none is more irksome—and amusing—than the difference of opinion expressed by different Departments of the Government on narcotics and their synthetic substitutes.

When the Harrison Act was originally framed there was but little definite knowledge of novocaine, and this was by name included within the provisions of the law. Later responsible evidence, based on clinical experience, was presented showing that this synthetic substitute is neither toxic nor habit-forming, and the Treasury Department by T.D. 2194, dated April 26, 1915, specially exempted the synthetic substitutes for cocaine from the provisions of the Harrison Law. By a ruling of Commissioner Roper of March 20, 1919, this has been re-affirmed by exempting these synthetic substitutes from the new requirements of the Harrison Law as amended by the Revenue Law of 1919. The Treasury Department obviously does not consider that procaine or apothesine are habit-forming narcotics or dangerous poisons.

But the Post Office Department has different views. In a worthy effort to help in the suppression of the narcotic traffic, cocaine is barred from the mails; but, since there is no legal authority for such action, the ruling against cocaine and other narcotics is based upon the law that forbids the mailing of poisons. Some postmasters refuse to accept procaine and apothesine on the ground that they are narcotics. Others admit that they are not narcotics, but claim they are poisons. Yet another coal-tar synthetic of very definite and powerful toxicity, arsphenamine is accepted by all post offices. Meanwhile efforts are being made by manufacturers to obtain a definite and official ruling from the Postmaster General in Washington on whether procaine is or is not a poison or a narcotic.

Japan is rapidly developing as a market for massage and vanishing creams, face powders, perfumes, toilet waters, soaps and dental preparations.

In hotel rooms in Tokio or Yokohama, says "Printers' Ink," you will find a toothbrush and package of powder, just as one is accustomed to find a cake of soap in American hotels. High-priced soaps are used by the wealthy Japanese, but rice bran takes the place of soap among the working classes for personal use, and a mild form of lye for laundry purposes. Theatres often give souvenirs of face creams and other cosmetics, presented by manufacturers who take this method of introducing their goods. Every color has a meaning in Japan and it is advisable for an American exporter to adopt a color scheme for his package to please his customers.

Supply and Demand

How quickly a market in any particular commodity can change from a buyers' to a sellers' market has been recently demonstrated in the Shellac trade. This is an object lesson, and if properly observed might prevent similar occurrences in respect to the requirements of manufacturers whose buyers have remained in a waiting attitude. A warning signal was sounded in these columns to the buyer who is confident of his ability to buy at his own price, not to over-stay his position.

In the drug line keen interest has developed during the last few weeks in various products, largely botanical drugs, and there being practically no engagement of supplies from primary sources for prompt shipment, an unexpected stringency may follow. The prospects and possibilities in our own markets are and will be exceedingly good, and so much has been written of the export possibilities, that it seems to be simply a question of preparing to take care of business at home, or to enjoy a share of export trade.

The long discussed question of terms, financing and shipping, has been so completely worked out with increased and improved facilities that the way is open to the large and small merchant to enjoy his share of export business. Banking institutions throughout the world are ready to help, and the facilities offered by our government give additional assurance and encouragement.

Clearings through the banks continue in maximum volume for this period, the total last week at the principal cities in the United States, according to "Dun's Review," amounting to \$5,348,898,814, an increase over the corresponding week of 1918 of 18.9 per cent. and 12.5 per cent. as compared with the same week in 1917. Substantial improvement appears at practically every point, New York City reporting gains of no less than 23.4 and 5.5 per cent., respectively, as contrasted with the corresponding week in the two immediately preceding years.

The failures among manufacturers of chemicals and drugs during May numbered six, with liabilities of \$150,000. In May, 1918, there were three failures, and in 1917, five. Among dealers and retailers there were 13 failures in May, 1919, with liabilities of \$98,000, according to "Dun's Review." The retail failures in May, 1918, numbered 22, and in May, 1917, 26.

Proprietary Prices and Production Costs

Manufacturers Declare Advances, which Retailers Criticise, Do Not Cover Increased Expenses

COMPLAINTS from the retail drug trade regarding the price policy of the proprietary medicine manufacturers, are daily becoming more numerous. In the present continuation of the high price wave, the manufacturing wholesale is the principal target for attacks from retail druggists. Many druggists, as is evident from their expression of opinion, feel that they are being victimized by the manufacturers—that they are being squeezed between a fixed, advertised retail price and an advancing manufacturer's price which is rapidly cutting the retail profits to a point where it becomes difficult to do business. Of course, as is the usual thing in such controversies, there are two sides to the question, as a presentation of a few facts on opposite views soon makes evident.

Proprietary manufacturers claim that of all the industries where prices have been advanced at any time during the past few years,—and this means every industry in the country—they rank with the class where the percentage of increase has been smallest. It is pointed out that in practically no instance has total of war time advances been greater than twenty percent and, in cases where the increase was larger than this, it was invariably due to a preparation containing cod liver oil or some similar product where the price to the manufacturer had skyrocketed abnormally.

Advancing Cost of Production

To show that this general advance in prices does not cover the increase in manufacturing costs, figures compiled from various authoritative sources have been presented. Manufacturers claim that they are now paying from 30 per cent to 50 per cent more for bottles than they were four years ago. Cartons, varying according to style, size and quality, have gone up from 25 per cent to 60 per cent. Labor costs have naturally advanced correspondingly among the proprietary items, ranging from 70 per cent in some instances and up to 125 per cent over the 1914 figures in others for some classes of semi-skilled help. The higher prices of drugs and chemicals requires no discussion, the general upward movement of the whole list and the skyrocket course of several important articles being widely known in the trade. Suspension of production was even necessary in a few cases owing to inability to obtain supplies of certain ingredients at any price.

The question of alcohol needs little consideration. The present price to manufacturers is about \$4.75 a gallon, of which \$4.10 represents the revenue tax. The present price is exactly double that of four or five years ago. The quantities of spirits used in the preparation of proprietaries is extremely large and its importance cannot be overestimated. Many prepara-

tions could not be put on the market without its use as a preservative and solvent.

These facts give a general idea as to what the manufacturer has had to contend with in the way of advancing costs. They show conclusively that the producer has been justified in marking up prices for the products which he makes. His costs have gone up and he must obtain a higher price for his preparations to cover the increased charges for labor, raw material and the like.

Retailers' Point of View

The retail druggist admits that the manufacturer must obtain a higher price for his goods at the present time but can see no reason why the advertised price to the consumer should not move up correspondingly. In other words, the retailers believe that they are being made to stand for the increased cost of proprietaries without being able to raise their prices in turn, because the manufacturer is still advertising his goods to the public at the original pre-advance figure.

The following letter from a retail druggist, appeared recently in *Drug Trade Weekly*, and shows clearly how the retailers believe they are not being treated squarely by the manufacturers and jobbers:

"We note various letters published in your paper covering various topics; we do not believe however, that we have seen anything in reference to the growing tendency of manufacturers to continue raising their prices and still advertise

their product to the consumer the same retail price.

"It seems that the wholesale druggists who are also manufacturers are the worst of the bunch. They will put out their product at \$2.25, \$4.50 or \$9.00 per dozen and advertise nationally to retail at 25c, 50c and \$1.00. They above all people should have some understanding of the retailers troubles, but it seems that they ignore these conditions.

"Our cost of doing business is about 25% of our gross sales and if we pay \$4.50 for an article and sell for 50c we are just selling the manufacturers goods for the fun of the thing. Situated as we are, we obtain 60c in most instances but a great many dealers consider that they have to sell by the printed and advertised price. It does cause complaint a good many times for people will state they can buy this article in some other town for 50c and also that it is advertised to sell for 50c. The public thinks we are profiteering, when in reality we are only trying to make a legitimate profit.

"We think you could do a fine thing for the druggist if you could give this matter some publicity and advocate a retail price of 30c when an article goes over \$2.00 per dozen. If there could be formed some kind

Investigation in the drug trade has brought out the conflicting views of the retail druggist and the proprietary manufacturer as to just what is the position of each in the present era of high prices.

The retail druggist believes that he is being squeezed out of his legitimate profits between the advancing cost to him of proprietary articles and the fixed advertised retail price. He likens his position to a man on an elevator, approaching the roof, with little else to do but wait and see how hard he will be squeezed.

Inquiry shows that many of these alleged abuses are mythical or self induced. The evidence seems to favor the manufacturer. At the same time there is obviously room to improve the lot of the retail druggist in his sale of proprietary preparations.

The fact that the retailer has for years educated the public into believing that they could buy standard medicines lower than the advertised retail price—cutting prices—has been effective in undermining his position and making it almost untenable in this day of rising prices.

of an organization that we could stay together on these things we could have some influence on the manufacturer.

"Some manufacturers argue that their products turn over very quickly. This is true. Some products do turn quicker and should bear less profit. But when you get to selling an article for your expenses you are getting that much nearer the receiver. Goods that are slow movers should bear 40 or 50% on the gross sale but an article should never sell for less than 33% profit on the gross sale."

An Example Investigated

Investigation among the retail trade by representatives of this publication shows that many of the alleged abuses which the druggists are suffering at the hands of proprietary medicine manufacturers are largely imaginary and self induced. Experts in the conduct of retail stores have been known to advance the opinion that the average independent druggist is a poor business man and in many instances, his own worst enemy when it comes to competitive selling.

A well-known tooth paste has been under fire from the retailers recently on the ground that the makers have raised their price to the trade to such a point that drug stores cannot make a profit in the sale of this particular brand. The paste is advertised to sell for fifty cents per tube, but it was found upon investigation that the majority of retailers were selling at 40c and some at 45c. Practically none was attempting to obtain the full advertised price of 50c a tube. At the same time, the very druggists who were selling at 40c per tube, complained that something must be done to lift the load from their shoulders,—that they could not sell this item at a profit and pay the maker the high price which he is charging. The idea that to quit cutting the price and sell for the advertised figure might be sensible and remunerative, did not seem to occur to retailers interviewed.

Further inquiry brought out the fact that the item under discussion could be purchased for \$4.50 per dozen, less 10 per cent. This means a cost of \$4.05 per dozen to the druggist, exclusive of freight. To sell at the advertised price of 50c per tube means \$6.00 per dozen with a profit between 45 and 50 per cent. Deducting the cost of doing business of 25 per cent leaves a net return to the pharmacist of about 20 per cent on an item of big demand and quick turn-over. To sell at 40c means that the gross profit is cut to below 25 per cent and the overhead on the sale is just about covered,—in all probability the sale is made at a slight loss.

Price Changes Analysis

The general trend of proprietary prices is still upward, although not with the rapidity of two months ago. An analysis of manufacturers' price list changes published since the first of March shows the rate of advance to be gradually slowing up. From the beginning of March until the first of April of this year, 32 well-known proprietary preparations were advanced in price while six were marked down. During the month of April not a decline was noted but 34 items registered advances. In May the number of declines registered was for 24 products while 33 showed higher prices during the month. Although these figures show a tendency toward easier prices, considering all proprietary medicines as a whole, it is not believed that there can be any pronounced downward movement of prices while the chemical, drug and labor situation remains as it is to-day.

HIGHER PRICES HERE TO STAY

"How much will prices fall?" is the question which several leaders in American industry have attempted to answer for the United States Department of Labor. Among those who contributed to the symposium are the following:

J. Ogden Armour—The greatest danger to our economic structure to-day arises from the failure of many to recognize a new and higher level of prices, based on permanently increased cost of labor, and high taxation.

Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals—Business is being retarded because we are hoping for, or fearing, lower prices. Whether these fears, or hopes, are ever going to be realized, no one can say, above the maze of conflicting arguments that are being applied to the situation, one fact stands out preeminently: We can return to neither pre-war conditions nor pre-war prices.

Theodore N. Vail—During the Civil War prices rose relatively more than during the recent war. The prices unquestionably were inflated, being based on the greenback currency. Even so, however, the drop in the prices of 92 commodities in the decade from 1864 to 1874 was at the rate of less than 6 per cent per year; in building materials it averaged less than 4 per cent per year over the same period.

A. Barton Hepburn, Chase National Bank, New York—Seventy-five to eighty per cent of the cost of all products represents labor; and as long as the minimum price of wheat is fixed by the Government at \$2.25 a bushel and other necessities of the wage earner are approximately as high in proportion, there is every reason why labor should contend against reduction. With a recession in the cost of living there should be a corresponding reduction in the cost of labor.

Coleman du Pont—We are going through a transition period, which has followed and will follow every economic disturbance. Will wages be higher when things settle down than before? Yes, I think they will, because wages have continued to advance in this country year after year, but the cost of living and the desire for luxuries, too, have advanced so that relatively the condition is the same.

John D. Ryan, president Anaconda Copper Co.—I do not believe that the level of prices will fall permanently as low as before the war but I am convinced that we can now look for gradual adjustments in most staple products. I think prices will have to be put where building and development of all kinds must be encouraged before we will see consumption approach production of the staples.

Julius Rosenwald, Sears, Roebuck & Co.—It is my belief that the range of prices for the necessities of life will average little, if any, lower than at the present time. Of course, there will be some exceptions, but I do not look for a sudden or violent reduction in the near future aside from those which have been artificially stimulated.

A bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania legislature to regulate the manufacture and sale, and prevent the adulteration and misbranding of disinfectants, deodorants, antiseptics and germicides, and to regulate the labeling of such disinfectants and their standardization.

The United Drug Company continues to show record sales. Gross income in the first three months of the current year of \$15,771,377 represented an increase of 30 per cent over the same period in 1918, and notwithstanding the company set aside nearly \$100,000 more than last year for depreciation, doubtful accounts and the like, final net of \$1,343,801 showed an increase of over 30 per cent compared with 1918.

Trade Opportunities in Uruguay

United States Leads in Supplying Country with Industrial Chemicals and Other Necessities

THE war has brought the United States from third to an easy first place as a source of supply for the Uruguayan market. Imports of American goods, which were \$6,600,000 in 1913, were \$20,000,000, according to the estimated commercial value, in 1917. The country is dependent upon imports for manufactured goods of every description, iron and steel products, other metals, all kinds of textiles, industrial chemicals, building materials, lumber, and a considerable variety of food products. In all lines American goods are now to be found, although in certain instances high freights and export restrictions have reduced imports from the United States to a figure below the pre-war level, particularly cottonseed oil.

Drugs and chemicals valued at \$671,000 were imported in 1917, compared with \$331,500 in 1916.

The value of pharmaceutical specialties and articles imported in 1917 was \$313,500, compared with \$187,500 in 1916. Perfumery imported during the same period was valued at \$182,000 against \$117,000 for 1916.

Following the entrance of the United States into the war and the requisition of much shipping formerly devoted to the River Plate trade, freight rates on cargo leaving New York rose rapidly, and in August and September quotations of as high as \$3 per cubic foot were frequent. At that time local merchants were paying two and three times as much freight on American as on British goods. A subsequent rise in British and decrease in American freight occurred and the situation was gradually adjusted.

United States Supplants Germany

Previous to 1914, Germany received the largest share of Uruguay's exports. France came next, then Argentina, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Brazil, United States, in the order named. While in 1913 Germany held first place in the Uruguayan export trade, in 1917 the first four countries were in the order of importance the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Italy, these four Entente markets taking roughly 80 per cent of Uruguayan exports. Uruguayan products shipped to Argentina were no doubt very largely for reexport to the same markets.

Uruguay exported to the United States 62,000 pounds of glycerin, valued at \$14,000, and 5,000 tons of fertilizers, valued at \$200,000 during the year that the United States entered the war. Exports of tallow to the United States jumped from \$150,726 in 1916 to \$2,359,136 in 1917, tallow being now the third largest item. Canned corned beef and oleo stearin are new items of importance, and certain packing-house by-products such as dried blood, fertilizers, hide cuttings, and hoofs and horns, show increases in 1917.

Outlook for Future Trade

William Dawson, consul at Montevideo says in a report to the Department of Commerce:

"The predominant position occupied by the United States in Uruguayan foreign commerce to-day is a fact. Its causes are too well known to require discussion. The real question of vital interest is: To what extent will this position be maintained after a return to normal conditions? This will, of course, depend very largely on the international economic situation of the great manufacturing nations after the war, on their ability to produce articles capable of

competing in price and quality with ours. In this respect, our position should be more favorable than that of either of our principal rivals, Great Britain or Germany. Aside from the advantages of our vast natural resources and national wealth, the war-time mobilization of our labor, industries, transportation, and finances, and the fact that for us the war will presumably be of much shorter duration than for the European belligerents, should leave us in a relatively stronger situation than either of our chief competitors."

Mr. Dawson recommends that America manufacturers send personal representatives to Montevideo, or assign the work in Uruguay to their agent in Buenos Aires, Argentina, rather than rely upon catalogues.

Credit Terms in Uruguay

Regarding credit terms he says:

The generally recognized credit terms at Montevideo may be said, speaking broadly, to be 90 days from the time of the arrival of merchandise. Before the war many European houses were still more liberal and at present many local firms are compelled to meet terms which are far more exacting. In general, it would seem that at the present time most local importers of good standing are prepared to pay cash on the arrival of the goods, especially if afforded an opportunity to inspect the merchandise before taking up the draft. It is, however, believed that after a return to normal conditions some credit facilities will have to be granted in order for the trade to be held. A demand for cash in advance is agreed to only in exceptional cases and causes criticism.

On April 20, 1917, new regulations were issued with reference to the marking and numbering of imported merchandise. A decree of May 26, 1917, transferred to the customhouse the branch of the Montevideo post office charged with clearing incoming parcels and declared it a customs warehouse. The change was made in order to facilitate quick dispatch and prevent abuses.

A decree of July 16, 1917, included temporarily chemical and pharmaceutical products among those subject to analysis before customs entry and provided for the reexportation of rejected products within 30 days.

New Fees on Parcel Post

The American Consul in Montevideo has reported in a cablegram received May 3, that beginning May 10 the Foreign Office of Uruguay will collect the following consular fees on incoming postal parcels containing merchandise: 1 peso when the customs duties exceed 2 pesos, 0.20 peso when the customs duties do not exceed 2 pesos, and no fee when the contents are free of duty. (Peso=\$1.035.)

Provisions have been made by Uruguay for financing her foreign trade, through granting of credits to Great Britain and France. Under a law of Dec. 4, 1918, the Bank of the Republic will open in current account a credit up to \$15,510,000 in favor of the French Government or its order, to be applied to the purchase of exportable products: this credit is localized at Montevideo and will expire within two years, but may be renewed by mutual agreement with legislative sanction.

The credit granted the British Government by the law of Feb. 2, 1918, is increased to \$20,680,000, subject to the same conditions as provided in favor of the French Government. Provision is made for an addi-

tional credit of \$10,340,000 to the British Government when the first is exhausted. Endeavor will be made to use a reasonable portion of the credits in both cases in the purchase of cereals. Advices say the Bank of the Republic will not use the accounts for making direct or indirect remittances to the United States.

Opportunities for Americans

Dr. Maurice A. Lamme, who has returned from Uruguay where he has been making a geological survey of the country's resources, said:

"There is an opening for Americans in the tanning industry. As at present constituted, this industry is capitalized at about \$1,500,000, the bulk of which is distributed among four or five large concerns. The largest company is capitalized at \$500,000. In addition there are numerous small tanneries.

"Two recent developments of importance are the establishment of American banking connections in Montevideo and the increase in American shipping plying to Buenos Aires and that port," said Dr. Lamme. "This means that information obtained in connection with the expansion of American business there can be kept in strictly American channels. The importance of this cannot be overestimated.

"In the seven years that I was in Uruguay I never saw so many ships flying the American flag as shortly before I left. The captain of the British vessel on which I returned to this country confirmed my impression on that point. I hear reports that the increased American shipping to South America cannot be maintained. If that is so, it is unfortunate, as nothing will count so heavily in our favor, in my opinion, as ships."

Shipping Routes

At the convention of the Pan American Commercial Congress, William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, said he had suggested to the United States Shipping Board the establishment of two new steamship routes to South America, one touching northern ports and the other the southern ports. The lines running to Montevideo at the present time are:

Lamport & Holt Line, 42 Broadway, New York.

Prince Line, Furness, Withy & Co., 34 Whitehall street, New York.

Barber Line, Barber & Co., 17 Battery Place, New York.

Norton Line, Norton, Lilly & Co., Produce Exchange Building, New York.

In the Uruguay tariff law, drugs and chemicals including acids come under section 8. Pharmaceutical specialties and druggists sundries are classified under section 9, which includes oils, syrups, and powders. Perfumery, soaps and cold creams are classified under section 10.

The metric system is used in Uruguay. Many primary materials used in the industries are exempt from duty, such as sulphuric acid, compounds for tanning leather, and logwood. This law went into effect Oct. 12, 1912. In spite of being on the free list, these products pay a duty of 3.65 per cent for consular service, port works, and local services in handling the goods.

The tariff rates vary greatly from 5 per cent on colors for paints, nitric acid and oxalic acid; 10 per cent on acetate of lead, nitrate of soda, and sulphate of alumina, to 25 per cent on glycerin.

Trade With Paraguay

Paraguay has a population of about 1,000,000. The imports of drugs and chemicals from the United States in 1917 were valued at about \$100,000. The principal exports of interest to the trade were 6,000 pounds of castor beans, 52,000 pounds of oil of petitgrain, and 30,000,000 kilos of quebracho extract.

One of the American meat-packing companies has acquired extensive quebracho lands in northern Paraguay, on which an extract factory has been built. The other five quebracho plants of Paraguay are either European or Argentine, with operating and business offices in Buenos Aires.

The monetary unit in Paraguay is the peso which is 100 centavos, about equivalent to \$1. In all declarations of drugs, chemicals and pharmaceutical products the unit weight, or measurement of the contents must be stated. In assessing compressed tablets and pastilles the valuation is based upon the predominating compound, with a surtax of 80 per cent added.

SUIT OVER COPPER OXIDE

James K. Thompson & Co. have sued the International Compositions Co., of New York, in the Supreme Court, for \$3,914, the value of 11,862 pounds of copper oxide furnished more than a year ago. In August last the International Compositions Co. asked Thompson & Co. to take back 2,907 pounds, which they could not use, and the firm accepted it. Zabriskie, Murray, Sage & Kerr appeared for the plaintiff.

When the case came to trial, last week, Arthur O. Townsend, who appeared for the International Compositions Company, told the jury that the material delivered to his clients was not up to sample, and was filled with foreign substances that destroyed three enamel grinding machines. He said the International Compositions Company had a counterclaim, on this account, for \$5,000 damages.

The jury returned a verdict for James K. Thompson & Co. for \$2,953.15.

FRANK J. CASSIDY'S COMPANIES SUED

The China & Japan Trading Co. has sued the Raritan Chemical Works, Frank J. Cassidy and Willard E. Day, for the value of eleven casks of bichromate of potash and other chemicals valued at \$2,358, which Cassidy and Day requested the China & Japan Trading Co. to deliver to the Raritan Chemical Works. The complaint filed by Putney, Twombly & Putney alleges that Cassidy and Day knew the Raritan Chemical Co. was insolvent.

Edward H. Carus and associates, doing business as the Carus Chemical Co. are suing the Ossining Chemical Works, of which Frank J. Cassidy is president, for \$25,460., alleged to be the value of materials delivered, including permanganate of potash shipped in August, 1918. Cassidy has requested a bill of particulars, and in his affidavit charges that the Carus Chemical Co. failed to perform all the conditions of the contract. Wilber, Norman & Kahn appear for the Carus Chemical Co.

NEW DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANIES

The drug and chemical companies with capital of more than \$50,000 incorporated during May included the following: Bellevue Laboratories, Inc., \$200,000; Cooper & Cooper, Inc., \$75,000; Elwin Chemical Corp., \$50,000; Guaranty Products Co., \$60,000; H. G. Bitters, Inc., \$100,000; Ideal Remedies Co., \$100,000; Magic Mfg. Co., \$150,000; J. G. McGuire, Inc., \$50,000; Meyer, Emanuel, Remedy Co., \$100,000; Murphy Process Co., \$500,000; National Barium & Chemical Co., Missouri, \$300,000; Oraseptic Laboratories, Inc., \$100,000; Price Chemical Co., \$250,000; Queen's Chemical Co., \$90,000; Rodrian Products Co., \$100,000; Syracuse Pharmacal Co., \$50,000; Dr. Smith Remedy Co., \$500,000; Silver Peak Chemical Co., Calif., \$100,000; Thermo-Chemico Works, Inc., \$500,000; What Cheer Chemical Co., \$200,000.

BLOW AT FLAVORING EXTRACT TRADE

Bills Now Pending in United States Senate and House, if Passed, Would Kill the Industry, says Member of Manufacturers Association—Also Affect Drugs and Perfumes

R. H. Bond, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association of the United States, has sent a request to members of the association to enter protests against Senate bill No. 555 introduced by Mr. Sheppard and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and Senate bill No. 611, by Mr. Jones. Mr. Bond declares that these bills, if passed in their present form, would kill the flavoring extract, perfume, and toilet water business, and prevent the sale of many useful drugs. He says:

"Under no circumstances ought these bills be permitted to pass in their present shape, and you are urged to at once wire your representatives in the House and Senate, demanding their amendment, so that the sale of flavoring extracts, perfumes, toilet waters and drugs containing alcohol shall not be interfered with when sold for proper purposes, whether they are 'potable or capable of being used as a beverage,' or not (because it is possible for degenerates to drink flavoring extracts, perfumes, toilet waters, and to take many of the most useful drugs). Have your salesmen and customers do likewise.

"It ought not be necessary to secure a permit of these goods for proper purposes."

Senate bill No. 555, by Mr. Sheppard does not mention the percentage of alcohol which must not be exceeded in making these preparations. The definition of intoxicating liquor follows:

"Sec. 2. That the word 'liquor' or the phrase 'intoxicating liquor' used in this act shall be construed to include any distilled, malt, spirituous, vinous, fermented, or alcoholic liquor, and all alcoholic liquids and compounds, whether medicated, proprietary, patented, or not, and by whatever name called which are potable or capable of being used as a beverage."

Section 6 contains the exemptions but it does not contain the provisions of the Jones bill relative, to the authority of the Commissioner to cause analysis to be made, etc., nor the provision that manufacturers may, by appropriate proceedings, ask that the action of the Commissioner be reviewed by proper Court. Section 6 of the Sheppard bill is as follows:

"Section 6. That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to prevent the manufacture of cider for the purpose of making vinegar or non-intoxicating cider for sale which is not subject to the payment of the United States retail liquor dealer's tax, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the commissioner (nor to the possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in a bona fide residence if such liquors were purchased and deposited in such residence before this act goes into effect).

Nothing in this act shall prohibit the manufacture and sale of denatured alcohol or denatured rum for use only in the industrial or mechanical arts, or to prevent the manufacture, sale and keeping and storing for sale of any medical preparations manufactured in accordance with formulas prescribed by the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary or the American Institute of Homeopathy, unless such medical preparations are potable or capable of being used as a beverage."

"Nor shall this act prevent the sale of alcoholic patent or proprietary medicines which are non-potable and not capable of being used as a beverage, or

to prevent the manufacture and sale of alcoholic toilet, medical, antiseptic preparations and solutions which are non-potable and unfit for beverage and internal use, and upon the outside of such bottle or package of which is printed in English conspicuously and legibly and clearly the quantity by volume of alcohol in such preparation.

"Or to prevent the manufacturing or keeping for sale of food products known as flavoring extracts which shall be so manufactured or sold for cooking and culinary purposes only, and are non-potable and not capable of being used as a beverage.

"The manufacturer of flavoring extracts or toilet, medicinal, antiseptic preparations or solutions, patent or proprietary medicines or preparations permitted to be manufactured by this act shall be permitted to purchase, possess, transport, and store alcohol necessary for the manufacture of said articles, but not to be sold or given away, provided that such manufacturer shall secure a permit from the commissioner; and provided that said manufacturers shall make a monthly report as herein provided.

"Nothing herein shall prevent the storage in United States bonded warehouses in the custody of a United States collector of internal revenue of all liquors manufactured prior to the taking effect of this act, or to prevent the transportation of such liquor for purposes not prohibited when the tax is paid.

"The commissioner is hereby authorized to issue additional rules and regulations not inconsistent herewith, relating to the manufacture, transportation and possession and sale of alcohol and wine for purposes permitted herein. Any violation of such rules and regulations shall be deemed a violation of this act."

This bill appropriates \$3,500,000 for its enforcement.

Senate Bill No. 611, by Mr. Jones, contains in Section 2, a definition of the words "intoxicating liquors." This definition is practically identical with the definition in the Illinois law recently adopted. It is as follows:

"That the word 'liquor' or the phrase 'intoxicating liquor' used in this act shall be construed to include any distilled, malt, spirituous, vinous, fermented, or alcoholic liquor containing one-half of 1 per centum alcohol by volume and all alcoholic liquids and compounds, whether medicated, proprietary, patented, or not, and by whatever name called, which are potable or capable of being used as a beverage."

In section 6 there are exemptions, providing that the act shall not prevent the manufacture or sale of medicinal preparations which are not potable or capable of being used as a beverage, or to prevent the sale of toilet, antiseptic and other preparations likewise non-potable and not capable of being used as a beverage.

This section gives the Commissioner, if he has reason to believe that an alcoholic patent, proprietary or other preparation, is capable of and is being used as a beverage, to cause an analysis of such preparation to be made and if he shall find that the preparation is capable of being used as a beverage, he is required to give 10 days' notice in writing to the manufacturer thereof, citing such manufacturer to show cause why the preparation should not be listed as an intoxicating beverage and its sale forbidden.

It is provided that the manufacturer may, by appropriate proceedings, ask that the action of the Commissioner, in case the Commissioner shall list such preparation, be reviewed and the Court shall make suitable decision, as the facts and the law demand. During the pendency of such proceedings the manufacture and sale of such preparation shall be suspended.

RAW MATERIALS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Berthold Singer Tells Pan American Commercial Congress of Vast Resources Available for the Chemical Dyestuff and Drug Industries—New Shipping Routes Planned

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., June 10—Berthold Singer, representing Peru in the United States, made an address during the session of the Pan American Commercial Congress, on the raw materials to be obtained for the drug, chemical and dyestuffs industries of this country. Mr. Singer said South America must obtain new buyers for her vast natural products, among which are raw drugs and other materials of the chemical family. Germany, according to Mr. Singer, obtained all her raw chemical materials from South America and obtained vast concessions in Brazil and Argentina for this purpose.

"With cheap labor in South America and cheap chemists in her own land, Germany was able to conquer the chemical markets of the world," continued Mr. Singer. "She had access to vast fields of cinchona bark in Brazil and obtained her *lignum-vitae* from all countries below the equator. Unscrupulous natives helped her to realize her purpose to make the resources of foreign lands bend to her manipulation.

"But now the seat of chemical empire has been transferred from Germany to the United States and Latin America is glad of this. She, of course, wants to sell her products, but she would rather sell them to the United States than to Germany.

"There ought to be a line of steamers which would make Wilmington, Del., among other important towns, a port of call. Wilmington, with its immense chemical plants, will be able to absorb hundreds of tons of raw material monthly. Then America could give machinery, railway equipment, electrical supplies and other things needed in South America in exchange."

One of the reasons for Germany's anxiety to gain a foothold in South America, Mr. Singer added, was to assure herself for all time an adequate supply of raw materials necessary in the manufacture of chemicals.

This was why she made so extensive a settlement in Brazil. This was why she tried to array the South American people against the United States, he said.

Secretary Redfield informed the congress he had suggested to the Shipping Board the establishment of two new steamship routes to South America, one touching northern ports and the other southern ports of the continent. The Commerce Secretary told the Latin-American representatives that unless the United States took steps to serve them, their countries would fail; unless they served the United States, this country would fail, and unless both served the world, both would fail.

Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, announced the purpose of the board to establish new lines of steamships to all Latin America "conforming to the highest standards of steamship service." Mr. Hurley said that not a country of Latin America would be overlooked nor neglected. The new ships would touch at ports in all of them, he said.

Mr. Hurley announced that the Shipping Board was planning for a special initial sailing from New York November 1, of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, now the Mount Vernon, and that they hoped to make this a record trip to at least three South American ports, including Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, and that he hoped the members of the Governing Board of the

Pan-American Union, as well as officials of this Government and a large delegation of American business men, would avail themselves of the opportunity to take this trip.

The Congress was told by Gustavo R. de Yeaza, Consul General of Ecuador in New York, that the hospital at Guayaquil had just been closed because for three months there had not been a single case of yellow fever, formerly the scourge of the country. The consul paid high tribute to the Rockefeller Foundation for work done in connection with the elimination of the disease.

Carlos Arellano, president of the National Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, declared there is need in Mexico for the establishment of a branch of one of the larger banks of the United States. "I am sure," he said, "that the first great American bank which decides to establish in the city of Mexico such a branch will obtain huge profits and would aid in the commercial intercourse between the two peoples."

A paper presented for Dr. George F. Kunz, of New York, president of the American Metric Association, advocated the adoption of the metric system by this country as one of the best means of improving our trade relations with Latin America.

Otto Praeger, second Assistant Postmaster General, advocated further development of parcel post and international money order service between the United States and Latin America.

Frank A. Vanderlip and Charles M. Schwab addressed the congress on Thursday.

NEW PATENT MEDICINE BILL IN CANADA

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Ottawa, Canada, June 10—A bill now before the Canadian Parliament to amend the Patent Medicine Act provides that every patent or proprietary medicine must obtain an annual license and must be known by a number. It also provides for the appointment of an Advisory Board, one of the duties of which will be to consider the means of making all medicines having more than 2½% of alcoholic contents unsuitable as beverages.

In the course of the discussion on the measure medical men in Parliament strongly condemned the practice of giving soothing syrups containing opiates to children, and favored a drastic clause prohibiting their sale. The bill was referred to a special committee of the house in order that representatives of the drug trade might have a hearing.

The San Antonio Drug Co., of San Antonio, Tex., which was established as a retail store in 1854 by Frederick Kalteyer and his son, and became a wholesale house in 1891, has completed a new building at St. Mary's and Market streets, with floor space of 120,000 square feet. The company is capitalized at \$1,150,000, and does an annual business of about \$5,000,000.

The American Red Cross has appropriated \$400,000 for relief work in Siberia, this amount being an addition to that already set aside for Red Cross work in that country up to the end of next month. Most of the additional money will go for the purchase and immediate shipment of drugs and surgical instruments.

The Western Union is to lay a cable line to Barbadoes, and the Western Telegraph Company of Great Britain is to connect with the Western Union and extend the line to Brazil within six months, giving a direct service from the United States to the cities of the east coast of South America.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS FROM PENANG IN 1918 VALUED AT \$32,000,000

Many Merchants of Straits Settlements Coming to America to Buy Goods, Writes Consul Logan—Method of Conducting Import Business

By GEORGE L. LOGAN, American Consul

Penang, Straits Settlements, March 31—A summary of trade inquiries and trade literature received at this Consulate is sent out periodically to importers, exporters and direct purchasers who may be interested, also to the two Chambers of Commerce. If American manufacturers and exporters will send catalogues and descriptive literature of their products to this Consulate, every effort will be made to bring them to the attention of import merchants who might desire to represent them in this market or stock their lines.

Some concerns prefer to pass their orders through commission houses to consolidate shipments and to simplify financing, accounting and correspondence. The representatives of several export agencies work this territory systematically, covering practically all lines, and have built up an extensive business here.

Personal representation is certainly the most effective method of reaching this trade. American commercial travelers frequently visit this port and this Consulate is glad to render them every assistance. American exporters who do not desire to work through commission houses or send out their own representatives might profitably arrange with other concerns for joint representation in non-competing lines.

A method of promoting the sale of American products, which has much to commend it, has been adopted by some export houses. A capable and experienced man is assigned to an import house who works under the joint direction of his principal and the importer, thus co-ordinating the exporter's support, the importer's knowledge of local requirements and dealers, and the representative's technical and selling experience. For this territory, such a man would require no other language than English, but he should be of the best type, tactful, and well paid, as the cost of living and of travel are very high.

The complaint is sometimes heard that American houses do not always co-operate sufficiently in creating and maintaining a demand for their goods after arranging for their introduction. As a large part of the business of this port comes from plantations and mines of Malay Peninsula, Southern Siam and Sumatra, and much of it is done by mail, the buying public can probably be reached most effectively and economically through newspaper advertising. Some American houses, whose goods are enjoying a ready sale in this market, are using this method satisfactorily. A list of the principal newspapers and other periodicals published or circulating in this Consular jurisdiction is easily obtained. If a firm establishes a connection here, careful consideration should be given to advertising in some or all of these publications.

This Consulate has arranged to send to the Penang Public Library, which occupies a handsome building and is extensively patronized, the back numbers of American publications received. These are stamped "The Current Number may be seen at the American Consulate." Heretofore, no American newspapers or magazines were received at the library and the librarian has written a cordial letter of thanks for the arrangement. He provides special tables and racks for this purpose and a news item is published from time to time in the local dailies telling what American publications are on file at the library.

The important business houses of this district are principally British and Chinese. Some have European connections, but many are in the open market. American goods enjoy an excellent reputation for satisfactory quality and service. The retail trade (known locally as the bazaar trade) is almost entirely in the hands of Chinese and natives.

This is an opportune time for the establishment and cultivation of trade relations here, as business men and the community in general are kindly disposed towards things American. The English language is in general use, the people are prosperous, many are wealthy, and there is a growing demand for American and European products.

The opinion prevails that American exporters will have better shipping and financial facilities than they have ever had before and that they will be in far better position to handle foreign trade, when conditions return to normal. There is no fear of unfair American competition and it is believed greater American participation in the commerce of the Orient will be generally welcomed.

Local merchants are disposed to secure as many American business connections in their respective lines as they can successfully handle. The responses to trade inquiries made by or through this Consulate have been gratifying.

Some local business men expect to visit the United States this year and some have already gone. It is respectfully suggested that your Chambers of Commerce and other trade associations write to the two Chambers of Commerce here inviting their members to stop over in your city and offering such courtesies and facilities as are usually extended to visiting merchants from abroad.

When opportunity offers, this Consulate furnishes to local merchants who go to the United States the addresses of all American concerns from whom trade inquiries or literature have been received, arranged by cities and showing lines handled, so that the visitors may have no difficulty in locating those in whose products they are interested. Commercial organizations in the cities they expect to stop in, whose names are on file here, are also informed of their visit.

The principal commodities exported from this port are tin, rubber, copra, tapioca and patchouli leaves.

As indicating the purchasing power of this port, it may be stated that exports from Penang to the United States during 1918 amounted to more than \$32,000,000 and during 1917 to more than \$24,000,000, American currency, notwithstanding restrictions and tonnage scarcity. Besides, a considerable volume of Penang exports goes to Singapore by rail or local steamer where it is consolidated with shipments from that port. Such exports do not enter into the statistics of this Consulate, but are included in Singapore figures.

With the exception of intoxicating liquors, opium and petroleum imported for local consumption, and a war tax on cigars, cigarettes and tobacco, there are no customs duties imposed at this port on imports.

VERDICT FOR SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

Schieffelin & Co. obtained a verdict for \$3,111.78 against the Morris Drug Co., in the Supreme Court, last week, on notes for various sums for drugs and chemicals. The notes were endorsed by William T. Morris, president of the company, who also guaranteed in writing to pay old accounts due Schieffelin & Co. by the Morris Drug Co. C. A. Kalish appeared for Schieffelin & Co., and Kimball & Town for the Morris Drug Co.

Books of Trade Interest

THE HYDROGENATION OF OILS, catalyzers and catalysis, and the generation of hydrogen and oxygen. By Carleton Ellis, S.B., co-author of "Ultra-Violet Light: its Application in Chemical Arts;" member of the American Chemical Society, American Institute Chemical Engineers, etc. 2nd edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged. 6 1/2 x 9 1/4, 767 pages, cloth. \$7.50. New York, D. Van Nostrand Company.

The first edition of this volume was published in 1914, and since that time the strides which have been made in the oil industry, together with the advances effected by inventors in simplifying old methods and creating new ones, have led to many changes and betterments. In the present edition, therefore, the author has endeavored to bring the developments in this field down to date, and to offer suggestions of future possibilities. The seeker after technical information will find this volume a veritable storehouse of facts, even to an outline of the details of the beginning of oil hardening in the United States, which hitherto have been somewhat obscured, but which are now accessible to the reader. The author states that unexpected uses for hydrogenated oils have developed a broadening market for these fats, and that among other applications the process of hydrogenation has been taken up seriously by the soapmaker, for with the scarcity of natural tallow due to war conditions, the manufacturer has been able to produce on a large scale an artificial tallow from relatively cheap oils. Methods of hydrogenation, the role of catalyzers, analytical constants of hydrogenated oils, uses of such products, methods of generation of hydrogen and oxygen, etc., are intelligently presented under the various chapter headings, while much of historical and general interest taken from the records of patent litigation in this country is given in the appendices which form the concluding sections of the volume.

CATALYTIC HYDROGENATION AND REDUCTION. By Edward D. Maxted, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.C.S. 12 mo., 104 pages, cloth. \$1.25. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

This volume presents in easily accessible form the numerous examples of catalytic hydrogenation which have from time to time been published, the author employing the following chapter headings; Historical introduction; the preparation of catalysts; the methods of catalytic hydrogenation; the hydrogenation of unsaturated chains; the hydrogenation of unsaturated rings; miscellaneous reductions; dehydrogenation; the technical hydrogenation of unsaturated oils. The text is embellished with twelve illustrations, and special attention has been given to experimental methods, not only in simple hydrogenation of unsaturated linkages, but also, to various catalytic reductions of a less simple nature.

COMMERCIAL OILS, VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL, with special reference to Oriental oils. By I. F. Lucks, B.S., M.S., member of the American Chemical Society, etc. 1st edition, 12 mo., 138 pages, cloth. \$1.25. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

This book is intended primarily for the non-technical man in the oil trade, presenting without mixing in a great mass of more or less purely scientific matter most of the technical data and information required in every-day dealings in this particular field of commerce. Thus, the book gives the trade rules and specifications wherever such exist, and the characteristics of the various oils, such as the maximum values within which most of the samples of oil that will be met with in practice will lie. One point the author brings out is that pertaining to the data on Oriental oils, which are now being imported at Pacific Coast ports. These data are for the most part

the results of the author's own work, the characteristics of these oils being given separately because it has been found in many cases that a so-called Oriental oil will differ from the oil imported under the same name from other parts of the world. In some cases this is due, the author states, to differences resulting from climate, soil, and other natural conditions. Methods of handling also exert a modifying influence, with the result that the oil in some cases is different in some respects from the oil that commerce is used to. But these Oriental oils have filled a great need in a crisis in the United States, and must be accepted by the oil trade. As the author sees it, buyers must not attempt to make Oriental oils conform to the standards of oil from other countries, but should rather draw new standards, which will fit the special characteristics of such oils.

SENDING CABLEGRAMS BY TYPEWRITER

Crude drugs, raw materials for the dyestuff trade, tanning extracts, and gums can be ordered by cable from South America with the same dispatch that the trade obtains when buying in London. In ten minutes from the time the message is filed at the office of the All America Cables, 64 Broad street, New York, it will be received at Buenos Aires, Argentina, and in less time at Guantanamo, Cuba; Colon and Panama on the Isthmus; Guayaquil, Ecuador; Lima, Peru; Valparaiso and Santiago, Chile. By the end of the year, an extension of the line to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, will be completed.

This rapid service is made possible by the Kleinschmidt perforator. An operator strikes the keys of a machine like a typewriter at New York, and a strip of paper is perforated with holes. At each receiving station an instrument called a siphon recorder makes a wavy hair line on a tape which is translated into letters and words, just as a Morse operator reads dots and dashes. When the company began operations 35 years ago messages cost at the rate of \$7.50 per word. Now the rate is so cheap that 25 newspapers in South American capitals are receiving from 500 to 3,000 words daily of Associated Press news sent from New York.

NEW JERSEY ZINC CO'S PRICES

The New Jersey Zinc Company, explaining its reasons for eliminating quarterly price announcements, says: Quarterly contract prices were established by The New Jersey Zinc Company in October, 1915. This action was at that time deemed necessary because of constant and rapidly changing conditions, and the increasing cost of materials and operating expenses.

During the early years of the war, there were violent price fluctuations. This rendered unsafe the quoting of Zinc Oxide prices for a period longer than three months. The inauguration of quarterly price announcements at that time was to keep our customers fully informed as to current quotations and also that they might be assured of protection against advances during a specified interval. With the war over, progress has been rapid toward stabilizing business conditions and wide fluctuations from this time on seem improbable.

The United States Supreme Court has refused to review the decree in the du Pont stock suit, dismissing proceedings brought by Philip F. du Pont against Pierre S. du Pont and eleven directors of the du Pont Powder Company to declare invalid the purchase from T. Coleman du Pont of \$14,000,000 in stock having a market value of \$57,000,000.

Patents and Trade Marks

Granted April 1, 1919

- 1,286,790—Francis A. Rich, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, assignor of one-half to Denis W. Kirk, Whakatane, New Zealand. Apparatus for drying copra and treating other substances.
- 1,286,922—Otto Graul and Gottfried Hanschke, Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, and Franz Weibel, Mannheim, Germany, assignors by mesne assignments, to Alien Property Custodian.
- 1,286,932—Bertrand B. Grunwald, Alameda, Cal., assignor by mesne assignments to Alfred J. Merle. Process of producing magnesium carbonate.
- 1,289,070—Emil Walder, Basel, Switzerland, assignor to Chemical Works formerly Sandoz, Basel, Switzerland. Manufacture of blue to greenish-blue coloring-matters of the galloyanin series.
- 1,289,171—Arthur G. Green, Leeds, England. Manufacture of picric acid.
- 1,289,194—Rudolph Knopp and Joseph G. Biehler, Rochester, N. Y., assignors of one-fifth to Frank Keiper. Labeling machine.
- 1,289,214 and 1,289,215—Karl J. Oechslin, Paris, France. Aliphatic acids containing an arsenoarylamino group.
- 1,289,309—Leon Durand, Paris, and Georges Bottin, Rue Turpin-Romans, France. Apparatus for the production of germicide, insecticide, and like gases.
- 1,289,337—Ingenuin Hechenbleikner, Charlotte, N. C., assignor to Southern Electro-Chemical Company, New York, N. Y. Method of treating gases.
- 1,289,355—Carl W. Kendall, Edgewater Heights, N. J., assignor to Columbia Machine & Stopper Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Bottle-capping machine.
- 1,289,389—William E. Stedman, Haywards Heath, England. Air and germ proof cover for sealing bottles.

Granted April 8, 1919

- 1,289,414—Charles H. Aldrich and John K. Bryan, Baltimore, Md., assignors to Electrolytic Zinc Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Electrolytic refining of metallic zinc-bearing materials.
- 1,289,455—James B. Garner, Pittsburg, Pa., assignor to Hope Natural Gas Company. Process of obtaining gasoline from hydrocarbon gases.
- 1,289,458—Guyon G. Greenwood, Georgeville, Quebec, Canada. Method of and apparatus for extracting sugar from cane, &c.
- 1,289,485—David Levin, Buffalo, N. Y., assignor to Commercial Electrolytic Corporation, New York, N. Y. Process for making hydrogen peroxide.
- 1,289,530—George H. Zouck, Orange, N. J., assignor to Air Reduction Co., Inc. Blowpipe.
- 1,289,551—Amos Calleson, Brooklyn, N. Y. Bottle-sealing machine.
- 1,289,581—Emil Kuhn, Basel, Switzerland. Process for the manufacture of mercury oxid.
- 1,289,597—Einar Morterud, Torderod, near Moss, Norway. Process for the manufacture of cellulose.
- 1,289,682—Firman R. Crist, Pittston, Pa., assignor of one-half to Kenard S. Miller, Vacuum-cover for receptacles.
- 1,289,820—Albert A. Carper, Baltimore, Md., assignor to The Crown Cork & Seal Company of Baltimore City. Bottle-capping machine.
- 1,289,996—Daniel T. Nicholson, Visalia, Cal. Means for indicating the thickness of cake formation in filter-presses.
- 1,300,110—Anson G. Betts, Asheville, N. C. Production of alumina.
- 1,300,165—Fred Gudger, Cary, Ky. Non-refillable bottle.
- 1,300,227 and 1,300,228—Joseph A. Ambler, Norwich, Conn., and Harry D. Gibbs, San Francisco, Cal. Process for the manufacture of benzene sulfonic acids.

A. M. Nicholson, of the Western Electric Co., demonstrated before the New York Electrical Society, last week, the possibility of transmitting sound by electric force derived from Rochelle salts. By means of lantern slides Mr. Nicholson gave an illustration of his apparatus and showed how a steel phonograph needle was attached to a transmitter containing no other source of electrical force than the Rochelle salts crystal. He said the Government objected to further details being made public at present.

The New York State Industrial Commission says the reduction in working forces in the drug and chemical industries continues, with a drop of six per cent from April to May.

The Textile Color Card Association has moved to 315 Fourth avenue, New York.

Financial Notes

The Barrett Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on common stock, payable July 1 on stock of record June 16; and a quarterly dividend of 1½ on the preferred, payable July 15 to stockholders of record June 30.

The International Salt Co., will pay a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on July 1 to stockholders of record June 14.

Benjamin B. Odell, one of the receivers of the Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., denies reports that the corporation plans to discontinue its commercial powder business. One the contrary, he declared that the company's line of commercial dynamite, blasting caps and other commercial powder products will be continued.

The Hercules Powder Co. has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2% and an extra dividend of 2% on the common stock, payable June 25 to holders of record June 14. An extra dividend of the same amount was declared three months ago.

The British-American Chemical Co. has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey as the British-American Chemical Corporation with an authorized capital of \$2,000,000, divided into 175,000 shares of common and 25,000 shares of preferred, par value \$10 per share, each. Newman Erb has been elected chairman of the board. E. R. Wolfner, president and C. W. Embrey, vice-president.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	10½	10¾	Hercules Powder ..	228	232
*Am. Ag. Ch.	110	110½	Hercules, Powd., pf.	106	109
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	101	102	H'k Electro.	70	..
Am. Chicle	76	78	H'k Elec., pf.	65	80
Am. Chicle, pf.	74	77	Heyden Chem.	7½	7¾
*Am. Cot. Oil.	62½	63	*Int. Agricul.	24½	24
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	91	93	*Int. Agricul., pf.	85	86½
Am. Cyan.	20	30	*Int. Salt	51	54
Am. Cyan., pf.	60	70	K. Solvay	105	120
*Am. Druggists S.	12½	13	*Mathieson Alk.	31	36
*Am. Linseed	72½	73	Merrimac	92	98
*Am. Linseed, pf.	96	97	Mulford Co.	55	60
*Am. Malt	2½	2¾	Mutual Co.	150	..
Atlas Powder	147	152	Niag. A., pf.	90	100
Atlas Powd., pf.	90	92	Nat. A. & C.	37	38½
*Barrett Co.	137½	138¾	Nt A. & C., pf.	88½	89
*Barrett Co., pf.	116½	119	Penn. Salt	81	83
Butterworth-Jud.	25	28	Rollin Ch.	50	60
By. Prod. Co.	121	125	Rol. Ch. pf.	80	90
Casacin Co.	40	..	Semet S.	180	190
Davison Chem.	37½	38	Solv. Proc.	200	..
*Distillers' Secur.	65	65½	Stand. Ch.	80	100
Dow Chem. ....	..	170	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	14	14½
Dow Ch., pf. ....	..	103	Union Carbide	73½	74
Du Pont	285	295	*Un. Drug	121	124
Du Pont, deb., pf.	92	95	*Un. Drug 1st pf.	49	54
Fed. Chem.	85	95	*Un. Drug 2nd pf.	123	124
Fed. Ch. pf.	95	100	*Un. Dyewood	50	61
Free Tax. nw.	43	45	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	90	96
*Gen. Chem.	195½	200	*U. S. Indus. Alco.	161½	161¾
*Gen. Chem., pf.	103	104	*Va.-Car. Chem.	77	77½
Grasselli	170	175	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	113	115
Grasselli, pf.	101	105			

BONDS

	Bid	Asked
*Am. Agricul. Chem., 1st conv. 5s, 1928.....	101	103
*Am. Agricul. Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924.....	109	110
*Am. Cotton Oil deb. 5s, 1931.....	88	89
*Int. Agricul. Corp., 1st Mort. & Col. tr. 5s, 1932.....	81½	82
*Va. Carolina Chem., 1st Mort. 5s, 1923.....	95½	96
*Va. Carolina Chem., conv. deb. 6s, 1924.....	102	103

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

The advertising of Pompeian Olive Oil and Piedmont Peanut Oil, produced by Musher & Co., Baltimore, is now being handled by the Dorland Advertising Agency, New York. "We expected to continue and enlarge our Pompeian publicity campaign," N. Musher, president of the company, said, "regardless of what advertising we continue on Piedmont Peanut Oil.

The Carpenter-Dent-Sublett Drug Co., of Bowling Green, Ky., has opened a wholesale house. The company runs three retail stores at Bowling Green, one at Scottville and one at Franklin. The wholesale store is the only one between Louisville, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn.

Julian W. Lyon, broker and commission merchant, 101 Beekman street, returned last week on the steamship Aquitania, after a three-months business trip to Holland, France, and England.

The Drug and Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Pharmaceuticals Page 22. Essential Oils, Page 23; Crude Drugs, Page 24.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS LOWER

Market Sags Owing to Indifference of Buyers—Glycerin Weakens—Chloral Hydrate, Ether, Saccharin and Acetphenetidin Tending Downward—Camphor and Cocoa Butter Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Balm Gilead Buds, 10c lb.	Cocoa Butter, 3c lb.
Bayberry Wax, 3c lb.	Ginger, Jap., 1/2c lb.
Camphor, Jap. ref., 5c lb.	Oil Cloves, 10c lb.
Canary Seed, S.A., 1c lb.	Oil Lavender, Spike, 25c lb.
Caraway Seed, 1 1/2c lb.	Senega Root, 10c lb.
	Soap Bark, Crushed, 1c lb.

Declined

Acid Tartaric, 3c lb.*	Glycerin, Dyn., 1c lb.*
Acetphenetidin, 15c lb.	C. P., 1/2c lb.*
Antipyrine, 50c lb.	Hydroquinone, 10c lb.
Camphor, Amer. ref., 5c lb.	Manna, Lg. Flk., 20c lb.
Celery Seed, 1c lb.	Oil Bergamot, 15c lb.
Chloral Hydrate, 5c lb.	Potass. Permanganate, 5c lb.
Creosote, U.S.P., 10c lb.	Quince Seed, 5c lb.
Carbonate, \$3 lb.	Saccharin, 50c lb.
Digitalis, Dem., 5c lb.	Saffron, Amer., 1c lb.
Ether, 4c lb.	Thymol Iodide, 25c lb.
Hexamethylene, 5c lb.	

*Second Hands

Trend of The Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Calomel	\$1.59	\$1.59	\$1.51	\$1.91
Camphor, Jap. ref.	2.55	2.50	2.35	1.12
Chloroform .....	.30	.30	.33	.64
Glycerin, C. P. ....	.21	.21	.18	.65
Opium, gum	9.00	9.50	15.00	*25.00
Quinine Sulphate .....	.80	.80	.80	.75
Oil Cloves	2.25	2.15	1.85	3.20
Oil Peppermint	9.00	9.50	9.25	3.60
Wild Cherry Bark .....	.17	.17	.17	.12
Ergot, Russ.	3.25	3.25	3.00	.90
Buchu, short	2.00	2.00	1.80	1.37
Asafetida	4.75	4.75	5.00	2.00
Ipecac	2.75	2.50	2.25	3.00
Rhubarb, H. D.	1.60	1.60	*1.75	.47
Cloves, Zan. ....	.33	.34	.19	.47

*Nominal

The brisk trading which was beginning to make its way into the chemical and drug markets last week, has evidently been short-lived, for reports indicate that just at present, things have assumed a quiet demeanor, bordering on dullness. This condition is particularly true in buying for domestic consumption. Export business still continues to show in fair volume and is without question, the heart of the market at this time.

Price readjustments have been comparatively few in number and of minor importance. Such prices as have changed, show downward movements chiefly.

Following the rather good volume of consumer buying during the past month, it is quite natural, according to authorities in the trade, that the market should react and turn temporarily soft and quiet, as is the case at this time. With the heavy needs in all quarters still remaining unsatisfied, there is no reason to believe that the market will not stiffen up and see the resumption of trading on a broader scale.

Pharmaceutical Products

Several weaknesses developed in this group during the week. No advances with the exception of a slight upward move in camphor and cocoa butter were noted. The general demand for pharmaceutical chemicals is reported to be routine by manufacturers and very light by second hands. Chloral hydrate, ether, saccharin and acetphenetidin are lower. Glycerin has turned

weak and is lower. Potassium permanganate is being shaded in most quarters. Creosote carbonate is down sharply. Thymol iodide is off slightly.

Acid Citric—Reports say that the beginning of heavy seasonable buying has tightened up the citric acid situation with a slightly higher figure in second hands. Manufacturers are still quoting 98c@98 1/2c a pound without change. Second hands are said to be holding out for 97c firm but it is believed that this can be shaded. Imports last week amounted to 176 casks and 445 kegs. From reports of the supplies abroad, buyers do not believe that sellers will be able to maintain the price even at this time of heaviest seasonable demand.

Acid Tartaric—Arrivals of both crude materials and the finished product have weakened tartaric acid in this market. Prices quoted by American manufacturers are still 86c@86 1/2c a pound. For imported acid down as low as 79c is heard. The average is around 82c a pound. Just how long American makers can stand the pounding, which the heavy receipts are giving them is impossible to say. They will undoubtedly come down to meet the second hand figure.

Acetphenetidin—Owing principally to a falling off in demand, coupled with selling competition, the price of acetphenetidin has moved down to \$2.25@2.40 a pound.

Antipyrine—Bulk antipyrine has again been cut in price on better stocks and is now offering at \$15.00 a pound.

Camphor—American refiners have again marked down their price of camphor gum, bringing their price to \$2.50 a pound for bulk stuff. The spot price for Japanese refined gum at the same time has been announced slightly higher by importers, bringing the figures to \$2.55@2.60 a pound for 2 1/2 pound slabs. The market here is strong with small stocks firmly held.

Chloral Hydrate—Owing to cheaper cost of production and the smallness of the current demand from the trade, manufacturers have reduced their prices about five cents per pound. For 100 pound drums the price is now \$1.00 per pound. For smaller lots the price is correspondingly higher.

Cocoa Butter—The higher cost of importation of cocoa beans and the heavy demand for the fat, have been responsible for makers advancing their prices. For bulk goods 47c is current while 50c@52c is the present price for fingers in cases.

Creosote—U. S. P. creosote is down about ten cents per pound on better supplies. Quotations range \$1.55 @ \$1.65 a pound on the spot. For the carbonate, \$14.00 @ \$15.00 a pound is quoted, showing a reduction of about \$3.00 per pound during the week on the small size of the demand. This price is about one half the figure ruling a month or six weeks ago.

Ether—Based on the cheaper cost of production, American manufacturers have reduced the prices for ethers about four cents per pound. The U. S. P. concentrated is offered at 19c a pound in hundred pound lots. For like sized orders washed ether is quoted at 26c, U. S. P. 1880 at 34c a pound and ether for anesthesia at 23c.

Glycerin—The market has turned weak following a marked slump in buying. Dynamite glycerin started the softening process by selling off slightly in second hands. Down to 19½¢ a pound has been reported for sales of dynamite with refiners still quoting 21¢. For the C. P. 20¢ is the lowest figure which has been heard, second hands making this price. With the advancing cost of fats and oils it is not thought likely that this period of weakness will be of length.

Hexamethylene—A marked falling off in the demand for hexamethylenetetramine has sent the price down slightly. Quotations are heard at 90¢@95¢ a pound.

Hydroquinone—The market for this item is softer on increased supplies and the price has been reduced to \$2.20@2.25 a pound.

Menthol—The price has stiffened slightly on the future outlook. It is said that present values at the source of supply mean an import figure of \$6.25 here. The price is firm at about \$6.00, although there may be some holders willing to sell at \$5.90 a pound.

Mercury—The scarcity of quicksilver here maintains the price firmly at \$92.00 per flask in selling agents hands. Resellers quote up to \$98.00. For jobbing the price is well over the \$125.00 mark.

Opium—Importations of opium were not recorded during the week. The market here is loaded with gum however, and the continued arrivals are only adding to the large accumulations. The price is weak at \$9.00 a pound for eleven per cent stuff and buyers are keeping away. For U. S. P. granular \$14.50@15.00 and for powdered \$12.00@12.50 are the nominal figures.

Potassium Permanganate—Selling competition in cleaning out accumulations has sent the price down when buyers were not in evidence. For U. S. P. material the current range is about 50¢@55¢ a pound. Down as low as 47¢ has been heard for U. S. P. stuff, it is reported. The market is weak.

Saccharin—Cheaper cost of raw materials with a markedly lessened demand, has been effective in forcing the price of saccharin down to \$3.50 a pound. There are plentiful stocks in this market available at this figure and from the general tone of the sellers, it might be possible to do \$3.25.

Thymol Iodide—This product is slightly cheaper on a lower price for thymol. The price is now \$13.00@13.25 a pound.

Essential Oils

The essential oil market has been quiet and generally steady over the week. Clove oil maintains its strong position, showing an additional advance. Bergamot is soft and lower. Over two thousand cases of lemon oil arrived here last week.

Oil Bergamot—On good arrivals at this port, the price of bergamot oil has gone down about fifteen cents further. Present quotations offer the oil at \$5.50@5.60 a pound.

Oil Cloves—Although the spot stocks of this item are not small by any means, holdings are in strong hands who are evidently determined to obtain a price for the oil on a parity with the spice. The price has just been advanced again to \$2.20@2.25 for material in cans and \$2.30@2.35 for bottles.

Oil Peppermint—As the new collecting and distilling season approaches, peppermint oil begins to show signs of wavering from its firm position. Buyers are holding off for new crop stuff and purchasing on the spot at present is at a standstill. Some sellers are showing nervousness and offering at \$8.50 a pound in

order to be sure that they are clean of stocks when the 1919 crop comes in.

Crude Drugs

Business has slowed down perceptibly among the botanicals during the past week. Trading is narrow and although it is known that there are large requirements unfilled, the volume of business is small at this time. Price changes have been few and in spite of the lull, most quotations are being maintained firmly. There seems to be little or no shading to induce buying just now.

Balm of Gilead Buds—The scarcity of the buds continues and the price has been marked up again. Quotations are being made at \$1.15@1.25 a pound.

Canary Seed—South American seed is slightly higher owing the heavy demand here absorbing available stocks rapidly. Shipments from Argentina have been held up. Quotations are being made on a basis of 12¼@12½¢ a pound.

Caraway Seed—Owing to the consuming demand wiping out practically all the reserve stocks on spot, the price of the African seed has been advanced 1½¢@2¢ a pound and is now quoted at 30¢@30½¢.

Digitalis—Domestic digitalis is arriving in good quantities and the price has been marked down to 30¢ per pound.

Cloves—Stocks here are not large and the price is holding steady without further change. Quotations for spot goods are heard at 32¢@33¢ a pound.

Manna—The scarcity of large flake manna has been relieved by the arrival of better supplies in this market and the price has taken a further drop of twenty cents per pound. Quotations are being made on a basis of 95¢@1.00 a pound for the large flake while the small are offered at 70¢@72¢. Imports last week were 442 cases.

Senega Root—This product is still in very small supply and the price has been moved up again to \$1.50@1.55. The likelihood of new material arriving in this market in the near future is unlikely.

BILL FOR SALE OF SPIRITS

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., June 10—A bill providing for the manufacture and sale of highproof spirits for other than beverage purposes, to insure an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and in the development of the fuel, dye and other lawful industries, has been introduced into Congress by Representative Dyer of Missouri.

Under the terms of the bill, proprietors of plants producing alcohol exclusively for other than beverage purposes will be required to make application for registration as industrial alcohol plants, and file appropriate bonds. Alcohol produced in such plants is to be liable to all taxation provided for such alcohol, but upon filing application and bonds a permit may be issued for the establishment of denaturing equipment and denatured alcohol manufactured therewith may be sold free of all tax.

Section 17 of the bill provides that licensed druggists and pharmacists may qualify upon filing of application and bond and the issuance of permit as retail dealers in non-beverage alcohol, and shall be permitted to sell such alcohol, but only on physician's prescription or to physicians for use for other than beverage purposes, in quantities not exceeding five wine gallons at one time.

A very similar measure has also been introduced by Representative Volstead of Minnesota, which is declared to have the approval of the Treasury Department.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Acids, Page 23; Heavy Chemicals, Page 25.

ACIDS IN GOOD DEMAND

**Muriatic Quoted at Higher Prices by Producers—
Caustic Soda Firmer—Improvement Reported in
Bleaching Powder—Potash Salts are Weak—Stocks
of Sulphuric Acid Plentiful**

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Alum Chrome, 2c lb.

Declined

Phosphorus, red, 10c lb. Potassium Permanganate, 10c lb.
Potassium Bichromate, 2c lb. Sodium Bichromate, 3/4c lb.

Trend of The Market

	Today	Week Last	Month Last	Year Last
Acetic acid, glacial.....lb.	\$11 1/2	\$12	\$14 1/4	\$43
Sulphuric acid, 66 deg.....ton	16.00	16.00	16.00	35.00
Bleaching powder .....100 lbs.	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.25
Copper Sulphate .....100 lbs.	7.00	7.00	7.50	9.00
Potash, caustic .....lb.	.30	.35	.40	.82 1/2
Salt peter, gran. ....lb.	.15	.15	.20	.27
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.....100 lbs.	1.60	1.60	1.75	2.15
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	2.85	2.70	2.75	4.75
Potassium Bichromate .....lb.	.26	.28	.33	.44 1/2

Buying interest, while keen, is more or less of a conservative nature. Buyers are still indisposed to extend their purchases to any appreciable extent, except in instances, where stocks are available at an extremely low price. Soda ash continues to gain in strength, but is far from strong. Prices are not as easy as hitherto, not because of lack of supplies, but owing to the fact that many holders are simply holding their stocks, until higher price levels prevail.

Caustic soda is in a much stronger position. Supplies are not offered freely, excepting where a holder is anxious to realize, and then low prices are heard.

Prices for the 76 flat, material are for the most part quoted above \$2.85 per hundred, and even as high as \$3.15 is heard.

Wide price ranges are still heard among the majority of holders of acids. Producers for the most part are maintaining quotations at former levels, and are endeavoring to reach higher prices. Muriatic is somewhat tighter. Recent sales of large lots, have had a strong tendency to give the market a much firmer undertone, and this should tighten up the market. Sulphuric is still easy at low figures. Although the majority of producers are quoting around \$18 for tank car lots of the 66 degree, lower prices continue to be heard from reliable sources.

Acetic acid is receiving a good call, especially for the higher tests. Supplies of this acid are offered freely in most directions, and for this reason low figures continue to be heard from time to time.

Bleaching powder has recovered to an appreciable degree of activity, and the situation is somewhat tighter, with the price tendency upward. Ammonium sulphate has fallen off in demand but the large buying that has been noticed for the last two or three weeks, has cleaned up the majority of stocks on spot so that the market is fairly firm.

Phosphorus has declined in price; likewise a number of potash salts. The market for copper sulphate is firmer, and producers have announced an advance in price for the standard goods.

Acid, Acetic—Practically every item under this heading has been in demand, during the week. Offerings continue to be made comparatively freely on all grades, the buying interest being centered for the most part on the higher test acids. Stocks are still plentiful in most directions, and prices have a strong tendency to drop to lower levels. In some quarters, spot stuff is not available, but this is not the prevailing situation. Prices for spot or nearby remain at unchanged levels of \$2.75@3.00 per hundred for the 28 per cent; \$6.00@7.00 for the 56 per cent; \$7.00@8.00 for the 80 per cent commercial and \$9 for the pure. Glacial in certain quarters is easier in price, and offerings are made at \$11.50. Quotations named by producers are close to \$12 per hundred pounds.

Acid, Muriatic—The situation on muriatic acid continues to improve. While supplies are still in sufficient quantities to take care of more business than is being placed at the present time they are in no way burdensome to holders. Good size orders were reported by leading factors in the trade, and the volume of inquiries has a strong tendency to maintain prices. While offerings continue to be heard at the low price of \$1.10 for the 18 degree in carboys, \$1.25 for the 20 degree; and \$1.50 for the 22 degree, producers for the most part are quoting at higher figures.

Acid, Nitric—The unstable condition which characterized the market for nitric acid has failed to strengthen. Supplies are easy on spot, with little or no activity. Prices are weak at former levels of 7c@8c for the 42 degrees in carboys; 6c@7c for the 40 degrees; 5c@6c for the 38 degrees; 4c@5c for the 36 degrees.

Acid, Sulphuric—Comparatively large quantities of this acid are still available in the New York market, and low prices continue to be heard among leading factors in the trade. Spot stocks of the 66 degree test, continue to be offered at \$16 a ton, in tank car lots, f. o. b. works; although producers in most quarters fail to quote under \$18 for this material. The 60 degree acid is easy at \$11 for tank car lots works. Oleum is quoted at \$18 a ton and up, according to seller. The buying interest at this time is not particularly steady, although good size orders are reported by holders.

Alums—Closing prices were 4 1/4c a pound for the ammonium lump; 8c@8 1/2c a pound for the potassium lump; 15c@17c a pound for the chrome, and 4 1/4c@4 1/2c a pound for the ground. All of the above grades of alum are moving slowly in the New York market. Supplies are still easy to locate and shading is in evidence among factors.

Ammonium Sulphate—The good demand for this fertilizer noted last week has failed to hold. The consumer call is much less noticeable owing to the fact that the season is about closed. Supplies on spot are not large, and in view of the heavy buying, holders are not inclined to do a great deal of shading. \$4.50 is the prevailing quotation for stocks in bulk, and \$4.90 in double bags.

Bleaching Powder—Although the regular traders are quoting \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hundred pounds for ordinary business, it is understood that some holders continue to depress the market, and it was reported that offerings were made under \$1 during the week. Producers report the consumer call as active for spot

material, and in quarters high prices are named. Supplies are not exceptionally heavy, and in view of this fact, first hands are not inclined to offer inducements to buyers.

Copper Sulphate—It is understood that producers have advanced their price to \$7.65 per hundred for the standard material. Stocks among second hands are still available at a lower figure, and at the close a 7c price was heard on large quantities. There is a strong consumer inquiry for spot material but it cannot be learned that any large additional orders have been placed in the local market. The export demand has had a strong tendency to tighten up the loose stocks, and the undertone of the market is considerably firmer.

Potash, Caustic—Quotations for the 88-92 test material range from 35c@40c a pound, among the majority of holders. However, offerings from one or two directions were reported at 30c, but it is understood that these offerings were of stocks that holders were anxious to realize on. The demand is fairly active. Supplies are not held in a tight position and while not abundant are sufficient to take care of more business than is now being placed. Offerings of the sticks show a wide range in price, and as low as 70c was heard from one direction. This price is not the true value of the market, as the majority of holders are quoting from \$1.00@1.75 up, according to quality and seller.

Potassium Carbonate—There is a heavy demand for the 90-95 and the 96-98 per cent. Stocks available on the spot market are light, and for the most part are held firm at 22c and 25c a pound, respectively. While there is a fair movement for the lower percentages, prices continue easy, owing to surplus stocks. 12c a pound was the inside quotation given for the 80-85 per cent material, and 14c for the 85-90.

Bicarbonate of Soda—Large factors in the market report a good demand for this commodity, with prices firm and steady. Supplies on spot are still easy among the majority of holders, but due to the orders that are being placed leaders for the most part are disinclined to offer stocks under \$2.25 per hundred for shipment.

Soda Ash—The consumer call for soda ash in barrels has not been heavy. At the close it was said that a number of sales of light ash in single bags, passed at \$1.60@1.75 per hundred. Stocks are plentiful among holders, who for the most part are satisfied to hold their supplies until higher prices are reached. Producers are maintaining quotations at \$1.75 for the 58, basis 48 material, f. o. b. works.

Soda Caustic—The market on caustic soda is fast approaching a firm position. The rapid clean up of spot stocks among second hands has strengthened the spot, as well as the future condition of the market. While large lots were sold during the week at \$2.60 for the 76 flat, it is evident that the transaction was closed by the holder in order to realize on dead stocks.

Producers for the most part are quoting \$2.75 for the 76 basis 60, material at works. Quotations at \$2.85@ \$3.00 for the 76 flat, for spot goods, are heard.

The Ways and Means Committee has begun tariff hearings. The potash interests presented evidence on Tuesday. Chemical glass manufacturers will be heard next, and then the dyestuff makers. The time devoted to dyes will be limited owing to the fact that the Tariff Commission has already investigated the situation and recommended certain increases.

The Oil Markets

With but few exceptions, the market for fatty oils has shown marked strength with a general tendency toward higher prices during the past week.

Vegetable Oils

The market for vegetable oils is generally strong with higher prices. Linseed oil has been the feature, advancing from ten cents per gallon in most instances to fifteen in a few cases. Cottonseed and cocoanut oils have scored advances. A broad and well distributed demand is reported.

Cocoanut Oil—The market for this product remains somewhat stiff. Prices are higher, based on an expanding export business for soap which has livened up the oil demand. Domestic Ceylon in barrels is offered at 17½c a pound. In tanks the price is higher at 16c. Cochin oil in barrels on the spot is quoted at 19½c a pound with none offering in sellers' tanks.

Cottonseed Oil—The Government picked a strong spot in the cottonseed oil situation to remove price restrictions, with the result that offerings are being made at sharp advances. Crude oil in tanks F. O. B. works is quoted at 21c a pound, a jump of 3½c over the fixed Government figure. Prime summer yellow oil is placed at 24c. All prices for cotton oils are tending upward on the prospects for a small cotton crop. Demand is heavy and the outlook is for an advancing market.

Linseed Oil—The sharp ten cent advance of the past week in the price of linseed oil was not unexpected. Although there are good sized shipments of seed reported on the way from the Argentine, destined for local crushers, arrivals recently have been limited. For raw oil in car lots \$1.73 per gallon is now being quoted by leading crushing interests. It is reported that figures considerably higher than this are current in some quarters and it is expected that the price will go probably 10c above this level in the near future, basing expectations on the condition of the market at this time. The demand is very heavy and crushers cannot accept all the business which is going their way. For delivery in August-September \$1.70 @ \$1.75 per gallon has been quoted.

Olive Oil—Export bans by the Spanish Government have been effective in stiffening the market here for olive oil. The demand is active in this market. Quotations are unchanged with offers of denatured oil still current at \$2.25 per gallon.

Animal Oils

Continued strength in sympathy with the general upward move of fats, is the report for animal oils. Prices are firmly maintained.

Degras Oil—Good importations recently with small, limited demand in this market, have held degreas soft and easy. American at works is quoted at 5¾c a pound. For spot New York stuff 6c@6½c a pound is current. English is quoted at 9½c@10c while neutral ranges from 15c@20c a pound, according to quality.

Neatsfoot Oil—The cold test oils are higher at \$1.85 per gallon for the twenty degree, \$1.75 for the thirty and \$1.65 for the forty. Prime oil is quoted at \$1.45 @ \$1.50.

Fish Oils

With an active demand reported for this group generally, prices hold steady and for the most part without change.

Menhaden Oil—Prices are firm and unchanged at 75c @ 80c a gallon for the crude at Baltimore. Demand is good.

The Color and Dyestuff Market

Current Spot Quotations of Coal-Tar Crudes, Intermediates and Colors Page 26.

UPWARD TREND IN DYESTUFFS

Low Point Seems to Have Been Touched by Most Products—More Activity in Coal-Tar Crudes and Intermediates in Better Demand

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Benzol, C.P., 2c gal. Dianisidine, \$1 lb.
Benzol, 90 p.c. 2c gal. Phenol, 1c lb.

Declined

Benzylchloride, 95-97 p.c., 5c lb. m-Phenylenediamine, 5c lb.

Trend of The Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzol C.P. gal.	\$.24	\$.22	\$.22	\$.28
Naphthalene, flake lb.	.06½	.06½	.06½	.09½
Phenol lb.	.10	.09½	.08	.49
Xylol, pure gal.	.35	.35	.40	.45
Toluol, pure gal.	.24	.24	.25	1.50
Aniline Oil lb.	.21	.21	.23	.25½
Benzaldehyde, Tech. lb.	.75	.75	1.00	5.10
Betanaphthol, distilled lb.	.45	.45	.45	.65
Paranitraniline lb.	.95	.95	1.15	1.55
o-Toluidine lb.	.40	.40	.40	1.10

There has been a steady call for dyestuffs from consumers, and prices for the most part have held firm. The trend of prices is upward, as supplies in many quarters are limited. This condition applies to extracts, dyewoods, and to coal-tar crudes and many of the intermediates.

Receipts of many of the dye bases and dyewoods are comparatively light, and in a number of instances stocks on the open market are practically cleaned up. This especially applies to divi divi, archil, and the ordinary solid quebracho. Trading is restricted on archil and African mangrove because few importers are inclined to book further orders ahead, owing to the sold-up condition of the market. There is a good export inquiry for hematine, cutch, logwood and fustic extracts.

In the list of crudes there is apparently more activity on the majority of the items. This is especially true of benzol and phenol. There is very little benzol on the open market, and in certain quarters, producers are sold ahead. Prices on phenol continue to rule high, with the tendency to reach higher levels. The consumer call for cresylic acid continues strong, especially for the foreign material, which is finding a ready market among domestic users.

Intermediates are in better demand, and while buying is of a "spotty" nature and generally limited to small orders, this has a strong tendency to promote a firmer condition, which will eventually characterize the entire list. Consumers still need coaxing to buy in large quantities as they anticipate lower prices.

Para-toluidine, para-nitrotoluol, and alpha-naphthylamine continue to be the features of the trading. Aniline oil and salt are firmer and it is very doubtful if lower figures will prevail. H acid has failed to improve to any appreciable extent. The market for colors is not active. Orders continue to be booked from day to day, but the consumer is still inclined to limit his buying to light orders, as he believes that lower prices are eventually in store.

Dye Bases and Dyewood

Albumen—For the most part the situation is un-

changed for all grades of albumen and closing figures were reported at higher levels in some quarters, especially on the Chinese egg. A small quantity of the last named material was quoted at a figure close to \$2.50 a pound, by certain holders. Although spot supplies are scarce, offerings are heard at \$1.90. It is reported that large shipments are now afloat and it is expected that on arrival, the situation will be somewhat easier. The technical is offered at \$1.15@1.25 a pound for domestic use, and large quantities are also passing overseas at a much higher figure, owing to the fact that specifications are not as strict as those enforced here. The domestic blood is in fair movement at this time, and the prices named in most quarters are 55c@60c a pound.

Cochineal—Prices on practically all grades of cochineal are unchanged from last report. The demand is light and the inquiry for stocks in all positions is far from active. Prices named in most directions are given at 65c@80c a pound, according to quality and quantity. Regardless of the situation, holders of stocks are not inclined to offer strong inducements to consumers.

Archil—Not in a long time has there been such a strong call for archil and recent heavy buying has practically stripped the local market of supplies. Importers maintain that they have not been able to secure enough stocks to enable them to fill the orders placed. Quotations are firm at 15¼c@17¾c a pound for the double; 15c a pound for the triple, and 18c a pound for the concentrated. There have been practically no arrivals of late, but it is reported that large stocks are now afloat for this port; however, it is very doubtful if this will relieve the situation, as the majority of stocks are bought up before arrival.

Cutch—The local market on all grades is firm, with closing figures at 15c@16c a pound for the Rangoon in boxes; 15c@16c a pound for the liquid, and 14c@15c for the tablet. Supplies are not abundant and large holders are disinclined to do much shading at this time, because of the inquiries from domestic as well as foreign users.

Logwood—The situation is fairly active with the inquiry concerning future shipments constantly improving. Holders of the extract report considerable underlying strength to the extract market and they are not inclined to do much shading in price regardless of quantity or buyer. The demand for the sticks is largely of a routine character, and the consumer call is mostly for the extract. Prices were quoted at unchanged levels by the majority of holders, at 20c@24c a pound for the solid; 25c@28c for the crystals; 11c@13½c for the twaddle, and 10¼c@10¾c a pound for the extract.

Mangrove—Supplies of this material are practically off the spot market with the demand especially good. Owing to the scarcity of the product, holders are quoting high and firm figures, close to \$65 a ton.

Divi Divi—The inquiry for spot and forward positions is steady and large and sellers are now quoting close to \$74 a ton for shipment. Supplies are light on spot and the bulk of orders now being placed are for arrival.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—Following the sold-up condition prevailing

among certain producers of benzol, prices are now at higher levels. Stocks among second hands are found only in limited quantities and the prices given are at higher levels than have predominated for some time back. Producers report the market as firm, and offerings are made at 24c@27c a gallon for the C. P. material, and 23½c@27c a gallon for the 90 per cent. The majority of holders are quoting at higher levels than those named by producers.

Naphthalene—The market closed fairly active in most directions, as the buyer's interest is somewhat stronger than hitherto. While from one or two directions the inside quotations is lower than 6½c on the flake elsewhere the prices are 6½c@7c for the flake and 8c@10c for the ball. The demand for naphthalene balls is steady and supplies are apparently in sufficient quantity to take care of the consumer call.

Phenol—Prices for phenol on the spot continue to rule high. Not in a long time has such a tight condition prevailed and there is nothing to indicate that the present situation will be relieved soon, as the easy stocks, which held the market in a weak position for some time, are now cleaned up. Offerings on the open market are few under 10c a pound, except in large quantities when shading is possible. Quotations for the most part are 10c@11c a pound, and in directions at higher levels.

Toluol—There has been no marked trading in toluol during the week. Spot supplies, while not in excessive quantities, are still sufficient to meet heavier requirements. Though from one or two directions, holders are quoting 25c as the inside figure, prices for the most part are 24c@28c a gallon.

Cresylic Acid—A slight improvement has been noted on cresylic acid, especially for the foreign variety which is receiving a good call at this time. Domestic stocks are in light demand, with little or no interest manifested by consumers. The 95-97 P. C. is quoted at 85c a gallon; the 50 P. C. at 60c@65c a gallon, and the 25 P. C. at 40c@45c.

Intermediates

Acid H—The market is weak on H. acid, following the lack of demand from consumers, coupled with the excess stocks that are found on the open market. While most sellers are asking \$1.75@\$2.00 a pound for spot goods, it is without doubt possible to cut these prices on firm business.

Acid Benzoic—The prevailing condition on benzoic acid, cannot be called active and prices are easy, at 80c@85c a pound for certain material among second hands. Higher prices are named for high grade material being close to 95c a pound for the U. S. P. The crude variety continues easy with former prices of 60c@65c a pound.

Aniline Oil—The situation on aniline oil is reported firmer in most directions, due to the fact that the demand of late has had a strong tendency to tighten up the supply. The consumer call has been active over the interval, and good-size orders have been booked. Prices named are from 22c@23c a pound for the most part, although a 21c price still holds.

Aniline Salt—Trading has been in good volume for this salt, and in some quarters higher prices are heard on account of the firmer condition noted of late. Supplies, while plentiful, are not proving burdensome to holders, owing to the attitude taken by buyers. Prices for the most part are holding at 30c@36c, although in directions 32c is the inside quotation given.

Benzaldehyde—Closing figures on spot stuff were from 75c@85c a pound for the material with a trace

of chlorine, while \$1.15@\$1.20 continues to prevail for the chlorine free. Supplies are still plentiful on the open market and it is evident that lower prices will prevail in the near future.

Benzoate of Soda—The local market has failed to improve to any appreciable extent over the week end. The majority of sellers are quoting 80c@85c a pound, and in directions offerings are made as high as 90c. However, owing to the surplus quotations are heard in certain quarters at 70c a pound.

Dianisidine—The demand for this product is heavy at this time, and because the demand appears to be somewhat in excess of the supply, spot stocks are extremely hard to locate. Owing to the sold-up condition prevailing among certain holders, coupled with the numerous inquiries that appear from day to day, prices are at higher levels. At the close \$11 a pound was the prevailing price.

Diethylaniline—While many holders of this intermediate are quoting \$2 a pound, stocks among second hands are still available at 50c a pound lower. Spot supplies at this time are not freely offered in the New York market, although there is no shortage of stocks. The movement noted for the past week, while fair, has failed to strengthen the situation to any appreciable extent.

Para-Toluidine—Considerable business has passed during the week on para-toluidine and prices are holding steady and firm at former levels. Supplies among important leaders, appear to be insufficient on spot to take care of the present steady consumer call. The demand continues strong from all directions, and in quarters the orders that are placed are far in excess of the present supply. Quotations are given at \$1.50@\$1.60 by producers, and it is anticipated that higher levels will prevail soon.

P-Nitrotoluol—Leading factors in the New York market report a very active week. The consumer call has been exceptionally strong for this commodity, and in certain directions supplies on spot are not available to fill the requirements of users. Prices closed at former levels of \$1.15@\$1.25 a pound.

Alpha-Naphthylamine—The activity that has been noted on alpha-naphthylamine continues and although figures are quotably unchanged, it is without doubt due to the fact that supplies are not difficult to locate on spot, also, that many holders have a desire to offer stocks at extremely low figures. While leaders in the trade refuse to quote under 35c a pound for large quantities, lower prices are heard among certain holders who are anxious to realize.

MILLER RESIGNS FROM NATIONAL ANILINE

William T. Miller, secretary of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., has resigned, and will enter the aniline and chemical business on his own account. Mr. Miller became secretary at the time of the organization of the National Aniline, having been manager of the W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works which was absorbed by the National Aniline.

Henry W. Wigglesworth returned from Europe, last week, and proceeded to Washington to confer with officials of the Government on his mission to inspect the chemical and dye works in the zone in Germany occupied by the Allies.

Parke, Davis & Co. have declared a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent.

The Foreign Markets

Imports and Exports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., pages 28 and 29.

DRUG PRICES RECOVER IN LONDON

**Market is Buoyant and More Active in Many Lines—
Potash Salts Cannot be Imported Except on Special
License—Price Changes**

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, June 10—The sentiment prevailing in the London market for drugs and chemicals is more buoyant and may be attributed in part to the publication of the Peace Treaty. Reports from the various trade centers show an encouraging increase in activity, and this is taken as a more than promising sign that the trade boom, so long anticipated, is in course of materializing. The tremendous demand for iron and steel from all parts, is perhaps the safest indication that the world's trade is recovering. As showing what is occurring here, our trade journals no longer publish long lists of declines in values, with forecasts of further dwindling markets, and it is interesting to notice the efforts now being put forth to accord with altered circumstances.

Saccharin has of recent date been under a cloud, and since the recent sales by auction the price has advanced. The quantity imported into this country for the last four months, amounts to 18 tons as against 15 tons for the same period last year.

Potash salts are not permitted to be imported, and even the smallest transactions, say for 1 cwt, require all kinds of permits between buyers and sellers, which if not rendering the business almost impossible, make it a laughing stock. It is needless to say that nothing has been made known so far as to what the British Government intends to do with the quantities which will arrive from the German sources of production.

There is a report in the market that some 5000 tons of castor oil are to be sold by public sale by the Government.

The phenacetin market has suffered of late by severe competition, with the result that, with a poor demand, importation was neglected. The price for spot has suddenly recovered.

Unusually large accumulations of crude cocaine are reported to exist in South America, and there is evidence of a certain anxiety to dispose of them in Europe, as one must infer from the successive lower prices being cabled to this side. In one or two instances fairly round parcels have been disposed of, but it is thought that the weakness underlying the market for pure gives little promise of these accumulations being absorbed. The demand at present for the refined product is practically nil, and unless the Continental makers support the market, a serious collapse must occur.

Ergot of rye, Spanish, is about the highest quoted for many years. A fair quantity of Turkey opium has just arrived and is being tested. The Persian variety is still in short supply, and without advices of future shipments the market is under the circumstances remarkably firm, and at present little change is anticipated.

Gentian root is dearer owing to the advancing freight rate from Spain.

JAVA'S IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Batavia, Java, April 10—The monthly returns of the foreign trade of Java for January show the following exports:

Articles	Unit	January 1919	January 1918
Cinchona bark	1000 kilos	348	330
Cocoa beans	1000 kilos	48	7
Coca leaf	1000 kilos	29	3
Coprah	1000 kilos	8,366	304
Gum damar	1000 kilos	197	77
Kapok	1000 kilos	249	606
Oils:—			
Citronella	kilos	36,973	12,974
Coconut	1000 liters	1,535	3,269
Kerosene & benzine	liters	—	5,180
Liquid fuel	liters	—	—
Paraffine	100 kilos	1,104	451
Peanuts:—			
In huller	1000 kilos	22	255
Decorticated	1000 kilos	236	569
Spices:—			
Black pepper	1000 kilos	306	241
White pepper	1000 kilos	185	52
Quinine salts	kilos	13,039	17,188

The imports include the following chemicals and other products:

Articles	Unit	January 1919	January 1918
Chemicals:—			
Alums	1000 kilos	15	1
Carbide	kilos	12	138
Caustic Soda	kilos	131	26
Sulphate of Iron	kilos	2	0
Sulphuric Acid	kilos	69,100	83,587
Oil (kerosene)	1000 liters	3,493	445
Sulphate of Ammonia	kilos	2,614	756
Table Salt	1000 Glds.	7,972	7,977

A new Oil Mill has been opened at Andalas near Padang (in the West of Sumatra) which will be run by the Padangsche Handelmaatschappij. This Mill belongs to the large Jurgens Oleomargarine Works in the Netherlands who, in this way, assure themselves of a steady supply of vegetable oils. The Mill, in question, is the second that has been opened at Padang.

The United Java Oilmills Ltd. which is going to erect the plant of their new mill this year placed the order for the entire, electrically driven plant with the British and Dutch Engineering Co., Ltd. The capacity of the mill is 700,000 piculs yearly. The British and Dutch concern will fit the mill out with Silvertown motors and dynamos and with British made presses and crushers and filters. The order has to be carried out within four months.

At Batavia a soap factory has been started by Messrs. Valkenaar and Straatman. The daily capacity is now 3,000 kilograms. The soap this factory makes is said to be as good as European soaps, at the same time it is cheaper than the soap made in the Dutch Indies by Chinese. The factory will before long also turn its attention to finer toilet soaps.

A tentative plan has been advanced for the use of the German dye industry as an asset with which to liquidate Germany's reparation liabilities toward France and Belgium. The proposal was to require that the German Government guarantee that her dye industries should make at regular stated intervals to be agreed on offerings of all the dye that the industries of the allied countries might need, the Allies retaining the option of accepting or refusing up to 25 per cent of the total annual output. This preference would be made to run until the end of 1925.

BELGIUM'S CHEMICAL NEEDS

The Comité Central Industriel de Belgique, which, even before the war, counted among its members the principal industrial organizations of Belgium, has divided the industries of the country into 18 groups. The following representatives have been appointed for chemical and allied industries:

Coke and by-products—M. Habets, president of the Association des Fabricants de Coke.

Metallurgical industries—M. G. Trasenster, acting president of the Union des Mines et Usines Metallurgiques de Liege.

Chemical industries—M. Hulin, manager of the Solvay Company.

Paper—M. Picard, manager of the Papeteries Olin et Virginal.

Belgian manufacturers believe that the reconstruction of Belgium should be essentially the work of their own nation. They need, of course, machines, belts, tools, financial assistance, and finished and half-finished products; but what they need, above everything else, is the raw materials necessary for the resumption of work in their industrial plants.

The great chemical industries have suffered very severely. Of 27 plants which were manufacturing sulphuric acid before the war, only 5 have been able to keep their lead chambers and remain in a condition to operate. At the present time, the best method is being sought to work them for the profit of the entire industry. On the other hand, the soda factories of the firm of Solvay & Co. are in condition to operate, provided that they can obtain belting and other materials of like nature. The powder factories are as a rule in the same condition, although the manufacturers of dynamite and safety explosives have been seriously affected. Plants making matches, mineral and vegetable oils, soaps, pigments, and pharmacopoeial products are in a position to resume work.

Provisional estimates of the materials needed in the chemical industries are as follows:

	Metric Tons
(A) Manufacture of mineral acids—	
Lead for the restoration of chambers	30,000
Pyrites from Sweden or Spain	18,000
(B) Pigments and related products—	
Soft lead, extra pure	1,000
Linseed oil	100
Turpentine	80
Sicilian sulphur	100
(C) Vegetable oils and greases—	
Linseed oil	100
Colza oil, crude	50
Dark resin oil	10
Dark American oil (good strain)	20
Mineral grease and resin for cars	20
Various mineral oils, which are now being obtained.	
(D) Matches—	
Potassium chlorate	135
Paraffin	45
Paper Industry—	
Aluminum sulphate	500
Calcium chloride	540
Potato starch	30
Sodium Carbonate	12
Potassium permanganate	12
Sodium bisulphite, powdered	6
Caustic soda	15

AMERICAN DYES IN CHINA

Practical dye men and Hongkong importers of dyes report that the chief factor in the future of the sale of American dyes in China is the standardization of color shades. One of the chief elements of the success of German dyes in this field was that certain shades popular among the Chinese could absolutely be relied upon. The matter of color is very important among the Chinese aside from the matter of comparative beauty; for many of the colors have special significance of a ceremonial sort as well as being regarded more or less lucky or unlucky. There are large interests in China, especially in Amoy, Swatow, Chuchow, and various South China coast cities, where imported shirtings and sheetings are dyed for sale to the Chinese. The basis of this entire business is the quality of color in the cloths thus handled, which depends on the uniformity of color and the quality of the dyes.

It is essential in getting in touch with this trade, which is handled almost entirely through Hongkong, that the exact shades required for the business be ascertained and adhered to in every case, writes Consul General Anderson of Hongkong. This is an important factor in the general dye trade in China. The Chinese are not hunting new colors or novel shades. They usually prefer high-quality standard colors and shades, particularly indigo blue, dark brown, and black, which are the most common colors to be noted in any Chinese assembly.

The introduction of American dyes into the South China field has been much more extensive than has been generally realized, and on the whole their success has been quite marked and generally satisfactory. Some of the colors offered have not been uniform in lasting quality or in shade. The only safe method to follow in the Chinese trade is to secure samples of what is wanted and manufacture to the sample. Dyes made to their specifications as to shade and uniform in quality and at a fair price will find an almost unlimited market. The volume of trade in this field is such as to justify every effort to secure a permanent foothold in it.

ITALY NEEDS DYESTUFFS

Italy is unable to manufacture dyestuffs for the textile industry owing to lack of machinery. The leading companies are short of stills, retorts and autoclaves. The Industry Nazionale Colori de Anilana and the Fabrice Italiane Materie Coloranti Bonelli, both located at Milan, are short of many things. The materials wanted are fused silica products, acid-resisting electric cables, refrigerating machinery, washers, compressors, plants for sulphuric acid concentration, steel bottles and cylinders, gas scrubbers, kneading machines, vacuum dryers, evaporators, tar stills, pressure filters, acid-resisting stoneware, superheaters, decomposing pans, caustic pots, claus kilns, nitric acid stills, centrifugal machines of all sizes, large cast iron tanks, autoclaves, denitration and absorption plants, and mechanical roasting furnaces for dealing with the local pyrites. German agents are working hard to obtain dye contracts and prevent the Italian industry expanding.

A cable from Ambassador Willard, Madrid, May 29, 1919, states that a royal order authorizes the exportation of 5,000,000 kilograms of oil from olive residue (aceite de orujo), subject to suspension by ministerial order, if required by the needs of the national market. The export tax is increased to 20 pesetas (peseta, \$0.193) per 100 kilos (kilo, 2.2046 pounds). The licenses for exportation are good for 60 days following date of issue. The exportation of other grades of olive oil is prohibited until July 1, 1919.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Pharmaceutical Products

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk. lb.	.36	.38
Acetone .....	.13½	.15
Acetphenetidin	2.25	2.40
Aconitine, Sulph., ¼-oz. vial	—	2.55
Alcohol 188 proof	—	4.90
190 proof, U.S.P.	—	4.95
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof. gal.	—	5.00
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	1.20	1.22
97 p.c.	1.22	1.23
Denatured, 180 proof. ....	.38	.42
188 proof .....	.42	.44
Aldehyde	1.25	1.45
Alolin, U.S.P., powd. ....	.95	1.00
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemi- cals)	—	—
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. lb.	.65	.70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	—	4.00
Bichromate, C. P. ....	.95	1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk. ....	.54	.55
Carb. Dom. U.S. kegs, powd. lb.	.12	.12½
Chloride U.S.P. ....	.24	.25
Hypophosphite	2.10	2.15
Iodide	4.65	4.80
Molybdate, Pure	—	4.15
Nitrate, cryst., C. P. ....	.25	.26
Gran.	—	.54
Oxalate, Pure .....	.83	.85
Persulphate .....	.95	1.05
Phosphate (Dibasic) .....	.50	.60
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....	.80	.85
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums. gal.	3.50	4.00
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) .....	.18	.20
Needle powder .....	.11	.12
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur .....	.35	.74
Antipyrine, bulk	15.00	15.50
Apomorphine Hydrochloride. oz.	—	32.80
Argols .....	.08	.12
Arsenic, red .....	.40	.42
White	—	.08
Aspirin .....	.75	.85
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	40.00
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	2.25
Barbital .....	.28	.29
Barium Carb. prec., pure. lb.	.50	.60
*Chlorate, pure	—	3.30
Bay Rum, Porto Rico.	3.70	3.80
St. Thomas	—	—
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	—	—
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—
Benzonaphthol	7.00	8.00
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c. v. oz.	2.50	3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)	—	—
Bismuth Ammon. Citr., U.S.P. lb.	4.30	4.35
Citrate, U.S.P.	4.00	4.05
Oxide, pd.	4.10	4.15
Oxychloride	3.50	3.55
Salicylate	—	3.35
Subbenzoate	4.70	4.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	—	3.50
Subsulfate	—	3.50
Subiodide	—	5.60
Subnitrate	—	3.20
Subsalicylate	—	3.50
Tannate	—	3.10
Borax, in bbls., crystals. lb.	.07½	.08
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs. ....	.06	.06½
Bromides, See Potass. Brom. etc.	—	—
Bromine, tech., bulk.	—	.55
Cadmium Bromide, crystals. lb.	1.75	1.80
Iodide	—	4.40
Metal sticks	1.40	1.45
*Nominal.	—	—

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Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk.	6.75	7.00
Hydrobromide	10.70	12.00
Citrate, U.S.P.	6.75	7.00
Phosphate	14.00	15.00
Sulphate	15.00	16.00
Calcium Glycophosphate. lb.	1.70	1.75
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs. ....	.90	.95
Iodide	—	4.10
Phosphate, Precip. ....	.71	.21
Sulphocarbonate .....	.85	.90
Calomel, see Mercury.	—	—
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk. lb.	—	2.50
Square of 4 ounces.	—	—
16's in 1-lb. carton.	2.65	2.75
24's in 1-lb. carton.	2.65	2.75
32's in 1-lb. carton.	2.65	2.75
Cases of 100 blocks.	—	—
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs. lb.	2.55	2.60
Monobromated, bulk	3.75	3.80
Caramel .....	.95	1.00
Casein, C. P. ....	.45	.49
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	—	.21
Cerium Oxalate	—	.80
Chalk, prec. light, English. lb.	.05½	.07
Heavy .....	.04	.06
Chloral Hydrate U.S.P. crys- tals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots. lb.	—	1.00
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	—	.30
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals. oz.	—	1.06
Chrysarobin, U.S.P.	—	5.00
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals.	—	.61
Sulphate	—	.35
Citrate, See Iron Citrate, etc.	—	—
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison). lb.	.45	.49
Oleate .....	.85	.96
Cocaine, Hydrol. gran.	—	9.50
Cocaine, cryst., bulk	—	9.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk.	—	.47
Cases, fingers .....	.50	.52
Codeine, Alk., Bulk.	—	11.15
Nitrate, Bulk	—	10.00
Phosphate, Bulk	—	8.35
Sulphate, Bulk	—	8.50
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd. bbls. 80.00	—	85.00
Norwegian	130.00	135.00
Collodion, U.S.P. ....	.35	.37
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.	—	—
Coumarin, refined	6.75	7.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P. lb.	.53	.55
Powdered, 99 p.c. ....	.53	.55
Cresote, U. S. P.	1.55	1.65
Carbonate	14.00	15.00
Cresol, U.S.P. ....	.22	.25
Dionin	16.00	16.10
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	2.80	3.00
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials. ea.	—	2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.	34.00	35.00
15 gr. vials.	—	1.35
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	—	—
Ether, U.S.P., Conc.	—	.19
Washed,	—	.26
Nitrous, conc.	1.10	1.11
U.S.P., 1880	—	.34
Anaesthesia	—	.23

Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	—	1.15
Formaldehyde	—	.20
Gelatin, silver	1.00	1.10
*Gold	—	—
Glycerin, C. P.	—	—
Drums and bbls. added. ....	.20	.21
C. P. in cans.	—	.23
Dynamite, drums included. lb.	.19½	.20
Saponifications, loose .....	.14½	.15
Soap Lye, loose	—	.13½
Guaiaol, liquid	—	15.00
Crystals	—	17.00
Carbonate	—	16.00
Guarana	—	.85
Haarlem Oil, dom.	—	3.75
Hexamethylenetetramine. lb.	.90	.95
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	—	7.25
4-oz. bottles	—	16.25
12-oz. bottles	—	19.25
16-oz. bottles	2.20	2.25
Hydroquinone, bulk	2.20	2.25
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.	—	—
Iodine, Resublimed	4.25	4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk.	—	5.00
Crystals	—	5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VII.	—	1.28
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	—	1.13
Green scales, U.S.P.	—	1.41
Phosphate, U.S.P.	—	1.08
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	—	1.13
*Kamala, U.S.P.	—	4.50
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P. lb.	.24	.25
Anhydrous, cans .....	.34	.35
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.	—	2.95
Licorice, U. S. P., Mass. ....	.67½	.68
*Sticks, bbls. Corigliano. ....	.83	.84
Lithium Carbonate	—	2.50
Citrate	—	1.75
Lupulin	—	2.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	1.45	1.50
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls. lb.	.12	.12½
Glycophosphate	—	4.55
Hydrophosphate	1.65	1.70
Iodide	—	4.85
Oxide, tins light	—	1.10
Peroxide, cans	—	2.15
Salicylate .....	.50	.55
Sulphate, Epsom Salt, 100-lbs.	—	2.25
U.S.P. 100-lbs.	—	2.50
Manganese Glycophosphos.	3.25	3.35
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII. lb.	2.00	2.10
Iodide	—	4.85
Peroxide .....	.75	.80
Sulphate, crystals	—	.55
Menthol, Japanese	—	6.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.	92.00	93.00
Bisulphate	—	1.17
Ble Mass	—	.78
Powdered	—	.80
Blue Ointment,	—	.76
50 p.c.	—	1.06
Calomel, Amer.	—	1.59
Corrosive Sublimate cryst. lb.	—	1.48
Powdered, Granular	—	1.43
Iodide, Green	—	3.88
Red	—	3.98
Yellow	—	3.88
Red Precipitate	—	1.75
Powdered	—	1.85
White Precipitate	—	1.88
Powdered	—	1.93
with chalk	—	.78
Methyl salicylate	—	.35
Methylene Blue, medicinal. lb.	—	12.00
Milk, powdered .....	.16	.19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums. lb.	.13	.15
Morphine, Acet. bulk	—	10.80
Sulphate, bulk	—	10.80
Diacyl. Hydcl., 5-oz. cans. 14.00	—	14.20
Ethyl Hydcl.	16.00	16.10
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.	—	—
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate. lb.	.16	.18
Sulphate .....	.27	.29
Olive Oil, See Oils, Pg. 27	—	—
Opium, cases, U.S.P.	—	9.00
Granular	14.50	15.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	12.00	12.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	1.50	1.55
Papain	3.50	4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10	3.40
Paris Green, kegs. ....	.31	.34
Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb.	.08	.09
Cream White .....	.08	.08½
Lily White .....	.13	.14
Snow White .....	.15	.16
*Nominal	—	—

Phenolph
Phosphor
Red ...
C. P.
Bismuth
Podophyl
Potassium
Bicarbo
Bisulph
Bromide
Granu
Chlorate
Chromat
tech.
Citrate
Glycer
Hypoph
Iodide
Lactoph
Permang
Salicyla
Sulphate
Tartrate
Procaine
5 gr. bot
Quicksil
Quinine S
1 oz.
Second
Second
Bisulph
Alkaloid
Acetate
Benzoate
Citrate
Dihydro
Hypoph
Phosph
Salicyla
Tannate
Quinidine
Sulph
Resorcin
Rochelle
Powder
Roswater
Saccharin
U.S.P.
Salicin, h
Sulol, U.
Santonin
Powder
Sedlitz M
Silver nit
Soap, Cas
Powd.
Karsell
Green, C
Ordin
Bodium, A
Benzoate
Bicard,
Bromide,
Cacodyla
Chlorate,
crystal
Granul
Citrato
Cyanide
Glyceroph
Hypoph
Iodide,
Peroxide
Phosphat
Recryst
Dried
Salicylat
Sulph. (C
Stromul
Carbonat
Nitrate
Salicylat
Strychnin
Acetate
Nitrate
Sugar of
Sulphonal
Sulphoneth
Sulphur, r
Flour, co
Flowers
Precip.
Nominal

Phenolphthalein	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	.40
Red	lb.	—	.75
Picarpine	oz.	—	9.50
Podophyllin	lb.	—	6.25
Potassium acetate	lb.	—	1.00
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.27	30
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	.60
C. P.	lb.	.75	.85
Bromide Crystals, bulk ..	lb.	.55	.56
Granulated	lb.	.50	.51
Chlorate	lb.	.25	.27

Phenolphthalein	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	.40
Pic	lb.	—	.75
Red	lb.	—	.75
Ricin	oz.	—	9.50
Podophyllin	lb.	—	6.25
Potassium acetate	lb.	—	1.00
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.27	30
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	.60
C. P.	lb.	.75	.85
Bromide Crystals, bulk ..	lb.	.55	.56
Granulated	lb.	.50	.51
Chlorate	lb.	.25	.27

Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.....lb.	—	.75
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	—	1.84
Glycerophosphate, 75%oz.	1.75	1.80
Hypophosphite, bulkoz.	1.95	2.00
Iodide, bulklb.	3.25	3.30
Lactophosphateoz.	—	1.00
Pernganganate, U.S.P.lb.	.50	.55
Siliclatelb.	—	1.50
Sulphate, C.P.lb.	1.11	1.16
Tartrate, powderedlb.	—	1.25
Procaine, oz. bottles.....	7.00	7.50
1 gr. bottleslb.	1.50	1.60

Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.....lb.	—	.75
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	—	1.84
Glycerophosphate, 75%oz.	1.75	1.80
Hypophosphite, bulkoz.	1.95	2.00
Iodide, bulklb.	3.25	3.30
Lactophosphateoz.	—	1.00
Pernganganate, U.S.P.lb.	.50	.55
Siliclatelb.	—	1.50
Sulphate, C.P.lb.	1.11	1.16
Tartrate, powderedlb.	—	1.25
Procaine, oz. bottles.....	7.00	7.50
1 gr. bottleslb.	1.50	1.60

Quicksilver, See Mercury		
Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins.....oz.	—	.80
1-oz. tins88
Second Hands, Java.....oz.	.89	.90
Second Hands, American.....oz.	.90	.93
Biisulphate, 100-oz. tins.....oz.		.80
Alkaloid		1.17
Acetate		1.17
Benzoate		1.17
Citrate		1.17
Dihydrochloride		1.17
Hydrochloride		1.07
Hypophosphite		1.17
Phosphate		1.07
Salicylate		1.07

Quicksilver, See Mercury		
Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins.....oz.	—	.80
1-oz. tins88
Second Hands, Java.....oz.	.89	.90
Second Hands, American.....oz.	.90	.93
Biisulphate, 100-oz. tins.....oz.		.80
Alkaloid		1.17
Acetate		1.17
Benzoate		1.17
Citrate		1.17
Dihydrochloride		1.17
Hydrochloride		1.07
Hypophosphite		1.17
Phosphate		1.07
Salicylate		1.07

Tannate.....oz.		—	80
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.		—	1.06
Sulphate, tins.....oz.		—	7.25
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	7.00	—	7.25
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.....lb.		—	.43
Powdered, bbls.....lb.		—	.43
Rosewater, triple.....lb.	11.50	—	12.00
Steeharin, U.S.P., soluble.....lb.	3.50	—	3.75
U.S.P., soluble.....lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Salt, bulk.....lb.	30.00	—	30.50
Salt, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	.75	—	.85
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	49.00	—	49.25
Powdered.....lb.	49.00	—	49.75
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.....lb.		—	.33
Silver nitrate, 500 oz. lots.....oz.	.65	—	.67

Tannate.....oz.		—	80
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.		—	1.06
Sulphate, tins.....oz.		—	7.25
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	7.00	—	7.25
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.....lb.		—	.43
Powdered, bbls.....lb.		—	.43
Rosewater, triple.....lb.	11.50	—	12.00
Steeharin, U.S.P., soluble.....lb.	3.50	—	3.75
U.S.P., soluble.....lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Salt, bulk.....lb.	30.00	—	30.50
Salt, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	.75	—	.85
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	49.00	—	49.25
Powdered.....lb.	49.00	—	49.75
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.....lb.		—	.33
Silver nitrate, 500 oz. lots.....oz.	.65	—	.67

Soap, Castile, white, pure.....	lb.	.42	—	.50
Powd. U.S.P., bbls.....	lb.	.44	—	.45
Marseilles, white	lb.	.19	—	.20
Green, pure	lb.	.17	—	.18
Ordinary	lb.	.15	—	.16
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran. lb.	lb.	.25	—	.26
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	.80	—	.83
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls. lb.	lb.	.0594	—	.06
Chloride, U.S.P., bulk.....	lb.	.50	—	.51
Bromide.....	Rev. oz.	—	—	1.40
Chromate, U.S.P. 8d.....	—	—	—	—
crystals, c.b. 10.....	lb.	—	—	.46
Granular, c.b. 10.....	lb.	—	—	.45
Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst.VIII lb.	lb.	—	—	1.15
Granular, U.S.P. IX.....	lb.	—	—	1.30

Soap, Castile, white, pure.....	lb.	.42	—	.50
Powd. U.S.P., bbls.....	lb.	.44	—	.45
Marseilles, white	lb.	.19	—	.20
Green, pure	lb.	.17	—	.18
Ordinary	lb.	.15	—	.16
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran. lb.	lb.	.25	—	.26
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	.80	—	.83
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls. lb.	lb.	.0594	—	.06
Chloride, U.S.P., bulk.....	lb.	.50	—	.51
Bromide.....	Rev. oz.	—	—	1.40
Chromate, U.S.P. 8d.....	—	—	—	—
crystals, c.b. 10.....	lb.	—	—	.46
Granular, c.b. 10.....	lb.	—	—	.45
Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst.VIII lb.	lb.	—	—	1.15
Granular, U.S.P. IX.....	lb.	—	—	1.30

Cyanide 96-98	lb.	30	—	23
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.15	—	2.28
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	—	1.00
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	—	3.90
Peroxide	lb.	35	—	46
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	—	1.40
Recryst.	lb.	17	—	18
Dried	lb.	28	—	29
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	30
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	0.014	—	0.03
Selenium Brom. Cryst. btk.	lb.	50	—	50
Carbonate, pure	lb.	40	—	40
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	—	3.50
Nitrate	lb.	25	—	26
Salicilate	lb.	50	—	50

Cyanide 96-98	lb.	30	—	23
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.15	—	2.28
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	—	1.00
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	—	3.90
Peroxide	lb.	35	—	46
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	—	1.40
Recryst.	lb.	17	—	18
Dried	lb.	28	—	29
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	30
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	0.014	—	0.03
Selenium Brom. Cryst. btk.	lb.	50	—	50
Carbonate, pure	lb.	40	—	40
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	—	3.50
Nitrate	lb.	25	—	26
Salicilate	lb.	50	—	50

Hydrochloric Acid, cryst.....oz.	—	1.8
Acetate	—	1.8
Nitrate	—	1.8
Sulphate, crystals, bulk.....oz.	—	1.4
Sugar of Milk, Powdered.....lb.	.47	—
Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots.....	1.15	12
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	16.00	—16.7
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.lb.	13.00	—14.0
Sulphur, roll, bbls.....100 lbs.	—	2.7
Flour, com'l.....100 lbs.	—	2.8
Flowers.....100 lbs.	—	3.0
Precip., U.S.P.lb.	—	1
Nominal.....	—	—

Hydrochloric Acid, cryst.....oz.	—	1.8
Acetate	—	1.8
Nitrate	—	1.8
Sulphate, crystals, bulk.....oz.	—	1.4
Sugar of Milk, Powdered.....lb.	.47	—
Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots.....	1.15	12
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	16.00	—16.7
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.lb.	13.00	—14.0
Sulphur, roll, bbls.....100 lbs.	—	2.7
Flour, com'l.....100 lbs.	—	2.8
Flowers.....100 lbs.	—	3.0
Precip., U.S.P.lb.	—	1
Nominal.....	—	—

1892 CHEMICALS 1919

French Prussiates

ALEX. C. FERGUSSON, JR.

450 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia

Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	.67	—	.67
U.S.P.....lb.	.73	—	.73
Terpin Hydrate.....lb.	—	—	—
Theobromine Alkaloid.....lb.	—	—	—16.00
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	7.00	—	7.25
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	13.00	—	13.25
Tin, bichloride, bbls.....lb.	.28	—	.29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.....lb.	—	—	.75
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes			
Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	4.50	—	4.75
U.S.P. refined.....lb.	.12	—	.13
Spirits see Naval Stores			
Vanillin.....oz.	—	—	.65
Veronal (See Barbitol)			
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.....gal.	—	—	1.15
Zinc Carbonate.....lb.	.21	—	.22
Chloride, U.S.P.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	.45	—	4.00
Mellic C. P.....lb.	.45	—	.75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	.22	—	.23
Stearate.....lb.	.38	—	.42

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.....	lb.	.0234—	.03
Glacial.....	lb.	—	.11½
Acetyl-salicylic.....	lb.	.75	.85
Benzoic, from gum.....	lb.	—	—
U.S.P., ex toluol.....	lb.	.80	.85
Boric, cryst., bbls.....	lb.	.13½	.14
Powdered, bbls.....	lb.	.13½	.14
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.....	lb.	1.45	1.53
Camphoric.....	lb.	6.00	6.20
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.....	lb.	.09	.10
1-lb. bottle.....	lb.	.18	.18
5-lb. bottle.....	lb.	.16	.16
50 to 100-lb. tins.....	lb.	.12	.12
Liquid, U.S.P.....	lb.	.31	.31
Crude, 25%.....	lb.	.24	.31
Chromic, U.S.P.....	lb.	1.25	1.50
Chrysanthic.....	lb.	—	.50
Citric, crystals, bbls.....	lb.	—	.98
Powdered.....	lb.	—	.98½
Second hands.....	lb.	.95	.98
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.....	gal.	1.15	1.25
Gallic, 75 p.c., tech.....	lb.	.36½	.38
Gallic, 50 p.c., U.S.P.....	lb.	1.40	1.41
Gallic-salicylic, 25 p.c.....	lb.	2.50	2.50
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.550.....	oz.	—	.19
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.....	lb.	.11	.11¼
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c.tech.....	lb.	.40	.45
20 p.c. tech.....	lb.	.50	.60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.....	lb.	2.40	2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.....	lb.	.60	.65
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.....	lb.	—	2.20
50 p.c. tech., U.S.P.....	lb.	.32	.34
Molybdic, C.P.....	lb.	—	8.50
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys.....	lb.	.01¼	.01¼
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys.....	lb.	.07	.08
Nitro Muriatic.....	lb.	.20	.23
oleic, purified.....	lb.	.23	.28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.....	lb.	.25	.26
Picric, kegs.....	lb.	.35	.40
Phosphoric, 85-89p.c.syr.U.S.P.....	lb.	.32	.34
50 p.c. tech.....	lb.	2.14	2.34
Pyrrolidic, rectified.....	lb.	2.20	2.35
Crystals, bottles.....	lb.	.20	2.10
Pyrrologeneous, purified.....	lb.	.08	.10
Technical.....	gal.	.12	.12½
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.....	lb.	2.24	2.25
Sulphuric, C.P.....	lb.	.08	.09
*Sulphurous.....	lb.	.06	.06
Tannic, technical.....	lb.	.60	.75
Tartaric, Bulk.....	lb.	—	1.20
Tartaric, Crystals U.S.P.....	lb.	.82	.86
Powdered, U.S.P.....	lb.	.82	.86
Trichloroacetic, U.S.P.....	lb.	4.40	4.50

*Nominal.

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	9.50	-10.00
Tech. Artificial	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Free from chlorine.....	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
Sweet	lb.	.90	- 1.10
Peach Kernel	lb.	.42	- .45
Amber, crude	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Rectified	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Ray, N. F.	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Bergamot	lb.	5.50	- 5.60
Synthetic	lb.	4.00	- 4.50
Bois de Rose.....	lb.	6.00	- 6.25
Cade	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Cajuput, bottle Native, cs.....	lb.	.75	- .80
Camphor, By-Products	lb.	.12	- .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.22	- .25
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	6.75	- 7.00
Cassia, 75-80 p.c.....	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
Lead, Free	lb.	2.15	- 2.25
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.55	- 2.65
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Cedar Wood, light.....	lb.	.22	- .24
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.....	lb.	23.00	-24.00
Citronella, Native	lb.	.46	- .48
Java	lb.	.65	- .70
Cloves can	lb.	2.20	- 2.25
Bottles	lb.	2.30	- 2.35
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	- .90
Coriander U.S.P.	lb.	.30	-50.00
Cubeb, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	- 8.25
Cumin	lb.	-	- 9.00
Erigeron	lb.	9.50	-10.00
Eucalyptus, Australian,U.S.P.....	lb.	.50	- .55
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	3.75	- 4.00
Geranium, rose Algerian.....	lb.	10.00	-11.00
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	7.50	- 8.00
Turkish	lb.	5.00	- 5.50
Cinger	lb.	7.00	- 7.50
Gingergrass	lb.	-	- 3.65
Hemlock	lb.	1.00	- 1.00
Juniper Berries, rect.....	lb.	6.50	- 7.00
Twice rect.	lb.	8.00	- 9.00
Wood	lb.	1.50	- 2.00
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.....	lb.	7.50	- 7.75
Garden	lb.	.75	- 1.00
Spike	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Limes, Expressed	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Distilled	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Linole	lb.	4.25	- 4.50
Mastic	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
*Mustard, natural	lb.	32.00	-33.00
Artificial	lb.	10.75	-11.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	-	-100.00
Petale	lb.	-	-120.00
Artificial	lb.	15.00	-30.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.60	- 1.75
Orange, bitter	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Sweet, West Indian.....	lb.	1.85	- 2.00
Italian	lb.	2.75	- 2.80
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.45	- .50
Orris Concrete	oz.	5.00	- 5.25
Pachouli	lb.	18.00	-20.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Imported	lb.	2.25	- 1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb.	8.50	- 9.00
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	9.50	- 9.75
Bottles	lb.	9.50	-10.00
Petit Grain, So. America.....	lb.	3.75	- 4.00
French	lb.	7.50	- 8.25
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
Pumilio	lb.	5.00	- 6.00
Rose, French	oz.	20.00	-22.00
Artificial	oz.	2.50	- 3.50
Rosemary, French, U.S.P.....	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Sassafras, East India	lb.	-	- 1.85
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	-	-11.00
West Indies	lb.	6.00	- 6.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.85	- 1.95
Artificial	lb.	.41	- .42
Savin	lb.	6.00	- 7.00
Spearmint	lb.	10.00	-11.00
Spruce	lb.	.95	- 1.00
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	4.25	- 4.50
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.....	lb.	1.85	- 2.00
White, French	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Wintergreen, Sweet birch.....	lb.	5.25	- 5.50
Syriatic, U.S.P., bulk.....	lb.	-	- .35
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	1.50	- 4.00
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	6.00	- 6.25
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon.....	lb.	17.00	-18.00
Manila	lb.	35.00	-40.00
Artificial	lb.	-	-12.00

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern).....	lb.	10.00	-11.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles.....	lb.	4.00	-4.50
Cubeb.....	lb.	7.50	-7.75
Ginger.....	lb.	3.25	-3.50
*Malein (so-called).....	lb.	16.00	-16.50
*Mullein (so-called).....	lb.	5.00	-5.25
*Orris, domestic.....	lb.	-	-20.00
Imported.....	lb.	20.00	-21.00
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum).....	lb.	7.50	-8.00
Pepper, black.....	lb.	-	-7.00

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, See Isinglass.....	lb.	.75	- .80
No. 1.....	lb.	.72	- .75
No. 2.....	lb.	.67	- .70
No. 3.....	lb.	.40	- .45
Almonds, bitter.....	lb.	.45	- .50
Sweet.....	lb.	.50	- .55
Meal.....	oz.	-	-10.00
Ambergris, black.....	lb.	-	-25.00
Grey.....	lb.	.25	- .27
Areca Nuts.....	lb.	.30	- .35
Powdered.....	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Balm of Gilead Buds.....	lb.	.07 1/2	- .08
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....	lb.	-	- .90
Cantharides, Chinese.....	lb.	-	- 1.10
Powdered.....	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Russian, whole.....	lb.	.04	- .05
Powdered.....	lb.	.05 1/2	- .07
Charcoal Willow, powdered.....	lb.	.30	- .32
Wood, powdered.....	oz.	.30	- .32
Civet.....	lb.	.30	- .35
Colocynth, Apples, Trieste.....	lb.	.45	- .55
Pulp, U.S.P.....	lb.	.60	- .65
Spanish Apples.....	lb.	1.70	- 1.75
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste.....	lb.	1.55	- 1.60
Jewelers, large.....	lb.	.55	- .60
Small.....	lb.	.35	- .40
French.....	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Reeds.....	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Ergot, Russian.....	lb.	1.10	- 1.25
Grains of Paradise.....	lb.	.42	- .44
Hops, N. Y., 1918, prime.....	lb.	.43	- .48
Pacific Coast, 1918, prime.....	lb.	.80	- .81
Isinglass, American.....	lb.	-	-10.00
*Russian.....	lb.	.18	- .20
See Agar Agar.....	lb.	.22	- .24
Kola Nuts, West Indies.....	lb.	.95	- 1.00
Honey, Calif.....	lb.	.70	- .72
Manna, large flake.....	lb.	.21	- .23
Small flake.....	lb.	.12	- .14
Moss, Iceland.....	oz.	12.00	-12.40
Musk, pods, Cab.....	oz.	25.00	-26.00
Tonquin.....	oz.	18.50	-19.00
Grain, Cab.....	lb.	40.00	-43.00
Tonquin.....	lb.	30.00	-30.10
*Synthetic.....	lb.	.06 1/2	- .07
Nux Vomica, whole.....	lb.	.12	- .13
Powdered.....	lb.	.50	- .55
Poppy Heads.....	lb.	.55	- .60
Sandalwood.....	lb.	2.95	- 3.20
Ground.....	lb.	3.05	- 3.30
Scammony, resin.....	lb.	.30	- .31
Powdered.....	lb.	-	- 1.65
Spermacti, blocks.....	lb.	1.25 1/2	- 1.13
Storax, liquid cases.....	per keg	-	- 6.25
Tamarinds, bbls.....	-	-	-
Kegs.....	-	-	-

BAISAMS

Copaiba, Para.....	lb.	.45	- .46
South American.....	lb.	.60	- .65
Fir, Canada.....	gal.	8.50	- 9.00
Oregon.....	gal.	1.50	- 1.60
Peru.....	lb.	3.40	- 3.50
Tolu.....	lb.	1.40	- 1.50

BARKS

Angostura.....	lb.	.28	- .30
Basswood Bark, pressed.....	lb.	.17	- .21
Bayberry.....	lb.	.55	- .60
Blackhaw, of root.....	lb.	.35	- .40
of Tree.....	lb.	.23	- .24
Buckthorn.....	lb.	.95	- 1.00
Calisaya.....	lb.	1.85	- 2.00
Cascara Sagrada.....	lb.	.24	- .25
Cascarilla, quilla.....	lb.	.12	- .13
Siftings.....	lb.	.10	- .10 1/2
Chestnut.....	lb.	-	-
*Nominal.....	-	-	-

WHERE TO BUY

Antoine Chiris Co.

NEW YORK

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS

ESSENTIAL OILS

SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

Cinchona, red quills.....	lb.	.65	- .73
Broken.....	lb.	.50	- .55
*Yellow "quills".....	lb.	.70	- .75
*Broken.....	lb.	-	-
*Loxa, pale, bs.....	lb.	-	-
*Powdered, boxes.....	lb.	-	-
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.....	lb.	-	-
Condurango.....	lb.	.10	- .11
Cotton Root.....	lb.	.19	- .20
Cramp (true).....	lb.	.45	- .50
Cramp (so-called).....	lb.	.10	- .11
Dogwood, Jamaica.....	lb.	.09 1/2	- .10
Elm, grinding.....	lb.	.14	- .15
Select bbls.....	lb.	.20	- .24
Hemlock.....	lb.	.07	- .08
Lemon Peel.....	lb.	.10	- .10 1/2
Mezeron.....	lb.	.08	- .09
Oak, red.....	lb.	.08	- .09
White.....	lb.	.17	- .20
Orange Peel, bitter.....	lb.	.12	- .13
Malaga, Sweet.....	lb.	.10	- .12
Trieste, sweet.....	lb.	.18	- .20
Prickly Ash, Southern.....	lb.	.18	- .20
Northern.....	lb.	.26	- .28
Pomegranate of Root.....	lb.	.25	- .28
of Fruit.....	lb.	.24	- .25
Sassafras, ordinary.....	lb.	.35	- .36
Select.....	lb.	.75	- .80
Simaruba.....	lb.	.12	- .14
Soap, whole.....	lb.	.24	- .25
Cut.....	lb.	.19	- .20
Crushed.....	lb.	-	- .55
Wahoo, of Root.....	lb.	.23	- .24
of Tree.....	lb.	.06	- .07
Willow, Black.....	lb.	.16	- .17
White.....	lb.	.07	- .08
White Pine Rosed.....	lb.	.07	- .08
White Poplar.....	lb.	.11	- .12
Wild Cherry.....	lb.	.08	- .09
Witch Hazel.....	lb.	.55	- .56

BEANS

Calabar.....	lb.	.30	- .32
St. Ignatius.....	lb.	.29	- .30
St. John's Bread.....	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Tonka, Angostura.....	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Para.....	lb.	4.25	- 5.50
Surinam.....	lb.	3.50	- 3.75
Vanilla, Mexican, whole.....	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Cuts.....	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Bourbon.....	lb.	3.00	- 3.60
South American.....	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Tahiti, White Label.....	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Green Label.....	lb.	-	-

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary.....	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
XX.....	lb.	1.34	- 1.39
Powdered.....	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
*Fish.....	lb.	.67	- .80
Horse, Nettle, dry.....	lb.	.12	- .13
Juniper.....	lb.	.08	- .10
Laurel.....	lb.	.14	- .15
Poke.....	lb.	.11	- 1 1/2
Prickly Ash.....	lb.	.14	- .16
Saw Palmetto.....	lb.	.40	- .42
Sloe.....	lb.	-	-

FLOWERS

Arnica.....	lb.	.59	- .60
Powdered.....	lb.	.85	- .95
Borage.....	lb.	.59	- .69
Calendula Petals.....	lb.	-	- 2.75
Chamomile, German.....	lb.	.50	- .55
Hungarian type.....	lb.	.60	- .65
Roman.....	lb.	.12	- .13
Spanish.....	lb.	.17	- .18
Clover Tops.....	lb.	.35	- .37
Dogwood.....	lb.	.45	- .48
Elder.....	lb.	.30	- .32
Insect, open.....	lb.	.45	- .48
*Closed.....	lb.	.30	- .32
Powd. Flowers and stems.....	lb.	.45	- .46
Powd. Flowers.....	lb.	.24	- .25
*Kousso.....	lb.	.30	- .35
Lavender, ordinary.....	lb.	-	-
Select.....	lb.	-	-
*Nominal.....	-	-	-

Linden, with leaves.....	lb.	.35	- .37
Without Leaves.....	lb.	.65	- .70
Malva, blue.....	lb.	.55	- .60
Black.....	lb.	.55	- .60
Mullein.....	lb.	1.79	- 1.80
Orange.....	lb.	1.95	- 2.00
Poppy, red.....	lb.	.95	- 1.10
Rosemary.....	lb.	.69	- .70
Saffron, American.....	lb.	.33	- .34
Valencia.....	lb.	13.25	- 13.50
Tilia (see Linden).....	-	-	-

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados.....	lb.	.98	- 1.05
Cape.....	lb.	.13	- .15
Curacao, cases.....	lb.	.08	- .09
Socotrine, whole.....	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Powdered.....	lb.	-	- 1.10
Ammoniac, tears.....	lb.	1.46	- 1.53
Powdered.....	lb.	1.49	- 1.53
Arabic, firsts.....	lb.	.50	- .51
*Seconds.....	lb.	-	-
Sorts Amber.....	lb.	.14 1/2	- .15
Powdered.....	lb.	.30	- .35
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.....	lb.	4.50	- 4.75
Powdered.....	lb.	.80	- .85
Benzoin, Siam.....	lb.	.33	- .37
Sumatra.....	lb.	2.55	- 2.60
Camphor, ref.....	lb.	.11	- .15
Catechu.....	lb.	-	- 1.25
Chicle, Mexican.....	lb.	.28	- .30
Euphorbia.....	lb.	.35	- .40
Powdered.....	lb.	1.38	- 1.45
Galbanum.....	lb.	1.95	- 2.05
Gamboge.....	lb.	.83	- .90
Guaic.....	lb.	.49	- .59
Hemlock.....	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Kino.....	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Mastic.....	lb.	.70	- .78
Siftings.....	lb.	.15	- .16
Olibanum, siftings.....	lb.	.18	- .20
Tears.....	lb.	.60	- .65
*Seneegal, picked.....	lb.	-	-
Sorts.....	lb.	.63	- .77
Spruce.....	lb.	1.80	- 1.85
Styrax, Art. cases.....	lb.	-	- 2.00
Thus, per bbl.....	280 lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Tragacanth, Aleppo first.....	lb.	2.90	- 3.00
Seconds.....	lb.	2.75	- 2.95
*Turkey, firsts.....	lb.	-	-
*Seconds.....	lb.	-	-
Thirds.....	lb.	-	-

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite.....	lb.	.60	- .70
Balmomy.....	lb.	.11	- .13
Bay, true.....	lb.	-	- .45
Belladonna.....	lb.	.12	- .14
Boneset, leaves and tops.....	lb.	-	- 2.00
Buchu, short.....	lb.	-	-
*Long.....	lb.	3.50	- 4.00
Cannabis, true, imported.....	lb.	.28	- .35
American.....	lb.	.15	- .16
Catnip.....	lb.	.06	- .07
Chestnut.....	lb.	.39	- .40
Chiretta.....	lb.	-	-
Coca, Huancu.....	lb.	.70	- .75
Truxillo.....	lb.	.18	- .19
Coltsfoot.....	lb.	.29	- .30
Conium.....	lb.	.12	- .14
Corn Silk.....	lb.	.16	- .17
Damiana.....	lb.	.30	- .35
Deer Tongue.....	lb.	.30	- .32
Digitalis, Domestic.....	lb.	.08	- .09
Imported.....	lb.	.15	- .16
Eucalyptus.....	lb.	.09	- .11
Euphorbia Pilulifera.....	lb.	.25	- .26
Grindelia Robusta.....	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Henbane, German.....	lb.	.32	- .34
*Russian.....	lb.	.14	- .16
Domestic.....	lb.	.09 1/2	- .11
Henna.....	lb.	.21	- .25
Horshound.....	lb.	.14	- .15
Jaborandi.....	lb.	.10	- .11
Laurel.....	lb.	.25	- .26
Life Everlasting.....	lb.	.16	- .17
Liverwort.....	lb.	.76	- .85
Lobelia.....	lb.	.18	- .19
Matico.....	lb.	.48	- .49
*Marjoram, German.....	lb.	.16	- .17
French.....	lb.	.10	- .11
Motherwort herb.....	lb.	.26	- .28
atchouli.....	lb.	.18	- .19
ennyroyal.....	lb.	.26	- .28
Peppermint, American.....	lb.	.25	- .26
Pichi.....	lb.	.11	- .12
Prince's Pine.....	lb.	.25	- .30
*Nominal.....	-	-	-

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—
Star	lb.	.19	— 19½
Spanish	lb.	—	21½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	—	—
Morocco	lb.	—	—
South American	lb.	.12½	— 12½
Caraway, African	lb.	.30	— 30½
*Dutch	lb.	.68	— 69
Domestic	lb.	.68	— 69
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Celery	lb.	.44	— .45
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	— 3.70
Conium	lb.	.39	— .40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.06	— .07
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.07	— .08
Bleached	lb.	.10	— .11
*Cumini, Levant	lb.	.17½	— 19
*Malta	lb.	.18½	— .49½
Morocco	lb.	.11	— .12
Dill	lb.	.14½	— .15
Fennel, French	lb.	.14	— 1.4½
*German, small	lb.	—	—
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	—
Flax, whole	per bbl.	18.25	— 19.00
Ground	lb.	.11	— .12
Foenugreek	lb.	.06	— .06½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.07½	— .08
*Rus	lb.	—	—
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.09½	— .06
Larkspur	lb.	.60	— .65
Lobelia	lb.	.40	— .45
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	—
*Dutch	lb.	—	—
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.21	— .22
California Trieste, brown	lb.	.25½	— .26
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.08½	— .09
*English, yellow	lb.	.30	— .31
Parsley	lb.	.23	— .25
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	—
Russian blue	lb.	.75	— .77
*Indian	lb.	.32	— .32½
Quince	lb.	—	— 1.10
Rape, English	lb.	.08½	— .08½
Japanese small	lb.	.08½	— .09
Domestic	lb.	.11	— .12
Sassa	lb.	.25	— .26
Stramonium	lb.	.25	— .26
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Kombe	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
*Nominal	lb.	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.05	— .05%
Barium, chloride	ton	80.00	— 85.00
Second hands	ton	60.00	— 65.00
Dioxide	lb.	.26	— .27
80-82 p.c.	lb.	—	— .20
86-88 p.c.	lb.	—	— .22
88-90 p.c.	lb.	—	— .24
Nitrate	lb.	.11	— .13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	25.00	— 35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	— 18.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b.wks100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75	
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.10
Carbide	lb.	.07%	— .08
Carbonate	lb.	.01%	— .02%
Chloride, solid, f.o.b.N.Y.ton	19.00	— 21.00	
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.ton	—	—	—
Solid, second hands	ton	28.00	— 30.00
Chlorine, liquefied	lb.	.06	— .07
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.13	— .15
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.28	— .30
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Cyanide chlor. Mix., 73-76	lb.	.07	— .07%
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.15	— 1.20
Copperas, f.o.b. works	gal.	3.30	— 3.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	—	— 5.50
Refined	gal.	—	— 5.50
Hydrofluoric Ac. 03 p.c. bbls.	lb.	—	— 07%
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .12%
Lead, Acetate, white crys.	lb.	.14	— .14%
Broken Cakes	lb.	.13%	— .14
Granulated	lb.	.13%	— .14
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.27	— .30
Paste	lb.	.15	— .17
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09%	— .13
Foreign	lb.	—	—
Red, American	lb.	.10%	— .13
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	— .08%
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	.09%	— .13
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .13
English	lb.	—	—
Lime, hydrate	gal.	Nominal	—
Sulphur solution	gal.	.15%	— .19%
Magnesite	ton	42.00	— 44.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	.03%	— .04
Muriatic acid,	100 lbs.	1.15	— 1.40
18 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.60
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	.40	— .50
Nickel oxide	lb.	.14%	— .15
Salts, single	lb.	.13	— .13%
double	lb.	.04	— .05
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05	— .06
*38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	— .07
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.07	— .08
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.33	— .38
Phosphoric Acid, 85-88 p.c.	lb.	.21%	— .25%
50 p.c., tech.	lb.	—	— .65
Phosphorus, red	lb.	—	— .35
Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 1.76
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
True Dental	bbl.	.35	— .44
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Sticks	lb.	.26	— .27
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	—	— .65
Carbonate, calc. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .14
80-85 p.c.	lb.	—	— .15
85-90 p.c.	lb.	—	— .22
90-95 p.c.	lb.	—	— .25
96-98 p.c.	lb.	—	— .25
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	—	— .25
Powdered, American	lb.	—	— .25
Japanese	lb.	.22	— .25
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	ton	100.00	— 150.00
Permanganate, Com'l	lb.	.50	— .55
Prussiate, red	lb.	.80	— .85
Yellow	lb.	.24	— .30
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.15	— .23
Refined	lb.	.30	— .36
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.60	— 1.75
In bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 1.80
Caustic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.85	— 3.00
Ground, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.75
Sodium Acetate	lb.	.06%	— .07%
Bichromate	lb.	—	— .08
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— .08
Carbonate, Sal. Soda in bbls	—	—	— 1.25
Chlorate	lb.	—	— .15
Cyanide 96-98	lb.	.26	— .30
Hypo-sulphite, bbls.	lb.	3.60	— 4.00
Kegs	100 lbs.	—	— 3.85
*Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	—	— 4.02%
Phosphate	100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.40
*Nominal.			

WHERE TO BUY

ZINC OXIDE

Lead Free

Katzenbach & Bullock Co.

New York Trenton Chicago
Boston San Francisco

Sodium, Phos., Refined	lb.	.06%	— .07
Nitrite	lb.	.14	— .14%
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.17	— .22
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	.03	— .03%
40 p.c.	100 lbs.	.02	— .02%
Sulphate, Gl'b. salt.	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.50
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.04%	— .05%
30-32 p.c.	lb.	.02%	— .03
Sulphur Dioxide Com.	lb.	.08	— .11
Sulphur crude	ton	35.00	— 45.00
Roll	100 lbs.	2.70	— 3.15
Dry	lb.	.11%	— .12%
Sulphuric Acid, Tank carlots	ton	11.00	— 13.00
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	16.00	— 22.00
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	18.00	— 24.00
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton	18.00	— 24.00
Battery Acid car's per 100lbs.	Nominal	—	—
Tin, bichloride	lb.	.21%	— .22%
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.18	— .21
Chloride, Fused	lb.	.08	— .08%
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .13%
Oxide, French	lb.	.12	— .13
Leaded	lb.	.08%	— .10%
Sulphate	lb.	.03%	— .04%

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.24	— .27
90 p.c.	gal.	.23%	— .27
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c.	gal.	.60	— .65
50 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .45
25 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .45
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.15%	— .17
Creosote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .45
Dip. oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.35	— .45
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.08	— .11
Flake	lb.	.06%	— .07
*Phenol	lb.	.09%	— .11
Pitch, various grades	ton	12.00	— 15.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite gal.	.20	— .25	
Crude heavy	gal.	.16	— .18
Toluol, pure	gal.	.24	— .30
*Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	.22	— .26
Xylol, pure water white	gal.	.35	— .45

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	.80	— .85
Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	.60	— .65
Acid H	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Acid Metanilic	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Refined	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	.25	— .30
Refined	lb.	—	— .35
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
98 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.50
*Aminozobenzene	lb.	—	—
Aniline Oil	lb.	.21	— .23
Aniline Salts	lb.	.30	— .36
Aniline for red	lb.	.60	— .65
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.60	— .80
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	— 6.00
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	.75	— .85
F. F. C.	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Benzidine Base	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	.85	— .90
Benzoate of Soda, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzylchloride 95-97	lb.	.35	— .40
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	— 6.00
Dianisidine	lb.	—	— 11.00
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.30	— .34
o-Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.15	— .20
p-Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.06	— .10
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.25	— .35
Fusel	lb.	—	— .32
Crystal	lb.	.36	— .38
Diethylaniline	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.50	— .57
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	—	— .33
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.30	— .40
Diphenylamine	lb.	—	— .70
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	—
"G" Salt	lb.	.85	— .95
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
*Nominal.			

Methylantraquinone	lb.	—	—
Monochlorobenzol	lb.	.10	— .12
Monothylaniline	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	—
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.45	— .50
Sublimed	lb.	.60	— .65
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.38	— .40
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	.35	— .40
Sublimed	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.50	— .55
Nitrobenzol	lb.	.12	— .14
Nitrochlorobenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.40	— .45
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	—
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.35	— .50
Paranitraniline	lb.	.95	— 1.10
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.00	— 3.18
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	—
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— .25
Tolidin	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
o-Tolidine	lb.	.40	— .45
p-Tolidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Xylene, pure	gal.	.40	— .50
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.40	— .50
Xylidine	lb.	.40	— .45

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:			
Black	lb.	1.15	— 1.70
Blue	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Brown	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Orange 11	lb.	.50	— .60
Orange 111	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Red	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Scarlet	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Violet 10B	lb.	8.00	— 10.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 7.50
Alkaline Blue, Dom.	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Alkaline Blue, Imp.	lb.	16.00	— 18.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	—	— 2.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Erythrosine	lb.	12.00	— 14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, cont.	lb.	4.60	— 5.00
Granine	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—	— .75
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.40	— 2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	1.00	— 1.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Orange, R. G. contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y conc.	lb.	.65	— .75
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	12.00	— 15.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Tartrazine, Dom.	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Tartrazine, Imp.	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Uranine	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Yellow for Wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Blue	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Sky Blue	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Brown	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Bordeaux	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Fast Red	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Fast Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 4.00
Yellow	lb.	2.20	— 2.50
Violet con't	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Benzo Purpurine 10B	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Benzo Purpurine 4B	lb.	—	— 3.00
Chrysophenine, Dom.	lb.	—	— 3.80
Chrysophenine, Imp.	lb.	1.60	— 2.25
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	1.60	— 2.25
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Oxamine Violet	lb.	—	— 3.50
Primuline, Dom.	lb.	—	—

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Blue	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40	— 2.00
Red III	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Red IV	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Scarlet	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	—	— .85
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	—	— .65
Nigrosine, water sol., blue	lb.	—	— .65
Jet	lb.	.90	— 1.00

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

SULPHUR COLORS:

Black	.....lb.	.30	— .40
Blue, Dom.	.....lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Brown	.....lb.	.35	— .45
Green	.....lb.	1.00	— 2.00
Yellow	.....lb.	1.00	— 1.75

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	.....lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin, medium	.....lb.	6.25	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	.....lb.	—	2.50
Alizarin Orange	.....lb.	—	1.90
Alizarin Red W. S. Paste	.....lb.	5.00	— 10.00
Alizarin Yellow G.	.....lb.	—	1.35
Alizarin Yellow R.	.....lb.	—	1.50
Chrome Black, Dom.	.....lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Chrome Black, Imp.	.....lb.	3.30	— 4.00
Chrome Blue	.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	.....lb.	—	2.00

BASIC COLORS:

Auramine, Single O. Dom.	.....lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Auramine, Double O. Imp.	.....lb.	4.65	— 4.75
Bismarck Brown Y.	.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bismarck Brown R.	.....lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Chrysoidine R.	.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Chrysoidine Y.	.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Crystal Violet	.....lb.	6.25	— 8.00
Emerald Green, Crystals	.....lb.	—	8.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	.....lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	.....lb.	—	.75
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	.....lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	.....lb.	12.00	— 12.50
Magenta Acid, Dom.	.....lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imp.	.....lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	.....lb.	—	4.50
Malachite Green, Powd.	.....lb.	—	3.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	.....lb.	2.25	— 3.50
Methyl Violet	.....lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Phosphine G. Domestic	.....lb.	7.00	— 10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. con't.	.....lb.	30.00	— 40.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue	.....lb.	—	5.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	.....lb.	—	6.00
Victoria Green	.....lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Victoria Red	.....lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria Yellow	.....lb.	7.00	— 8.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	.....lb.	.32	— .33
Seed	.....lb.	.0734	— .0834
Carmin No. 40	.....lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	.....lb.	.65	— .80
Gambier, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—
Indigo, Bengal	.....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Oudes	.....lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Kurpahs	.....lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Madras	.....lb.	.90	— 1.10
Madder, Dutch	.....lb.	.27	— .30
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	.....lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Chinese	.....lb.	.30	— .33
Persian Berries	.....lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—
Turmeric, Madras	.....lb.	.16	— .1634
Aleppey	.....lb.	.1634	— .17
Pubna	.....lb.	.10	— .11

DYEWOODS

Barwood	.....lb.	.06	— .08
Camwood, chips	.....lb.	.18	— .20
Fustic, sticks	.....ton	40.00	— 50.00
Chips	.....lb.	.04	— .06
Hyperic, chips	.....lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood Sticks	.....ton	35.00	— 40.00
Chips	.....lb.	.0334	— .0534
Quercitron, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—
Red Saunders	.....lb.	.17	— .22

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	.....lb.	.1534	— .1734
Triple	.....lb.	—	.15
Concentrated	.....lb.	—	.18
Cutch, Mangrove, seen tanning.	.....lb.	—	—
Kangoon, boxes	.....lb.	.15	— .16
Liquid	.....lb.	.15	— .16
Tablet	.....lb.	.14	— .15
Calbear, French	.....lb.	—	—
English	.....lb.	.22	— .26
Concentrated	.....lb.	—	—
Flavine	.....lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	.....lb.	.22	— .27
Crystals 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.28	— .30
Extract 42 deg.	.....lb.	.13	— .14
Liquid, 51 deg.	.....lb.	.1234	— .15
Nominal.	.....lb.	—	—

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
30 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

**Aniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals**

Gall	.....lb.	.30	— .32
Hematin Extract 51 deg.	.....lb.	.11	— .1334
Crystals, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.26	— .28
Hyperic, liquid, 51 deg.	.....lb.	.26	— .28
Indigo, natural	.....lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Extract	.....lb.	.30	— .37
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	.....lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Logwood, solid	.....lb.	.20	— .24
Crystals, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.25	— .28
51 deg., Twaddle	.....lb.	.11	— .1334
Contract	.....lb.	.1034	— .1034
Osage Orange Extract 42 deg.	.....lb.	.09	— .10
Crystals, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.20	— .20
Paste	.....lb.	—	.10
Persian Berries	.....lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—
Quercitron, 51 deg.	.....lb.	.0634	— .0734
Powdered, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.13	— .14

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	.....lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Technical	.....lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Blood, imported	.....lb.	.80	— .85
Domestic	.....lb.	.55	— .60
Prussian blue	.....lb.	.85	— .90
Soluble	.....lb.	.80	— .90
Turkey Red Oil	.....lb.	.13	— .18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	.....lb.	.12	— .14
100-lb. tins	.....lb.	—	.12
520-lb. casks	.....lb.	—	.11
Carload lots	.....lb.	—	.10

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	.....ton	40.00	— 130.00
Divi Divi	.....ton	74.00	— 80.00
Hemlock Bark	.....ton	13.00	— 16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c. tan	.....ton	65.00	— 70.00
Bark, S. A.	.....ton	60.00	— 65.00
*Myrobalans	.....ton	50.00	— 60.00
Oak Bark	.....ton	15.00	— 16.00
Ground	.....ton	—	17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	.....ton	13.00	— 15.00
Ground	.....ton	27.00	— 28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	.....ton	105.00	— 115.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	.....ton	73.00	— 85.00
Valonia Cups	.....ton	—	—
Beard	.....ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	.....ton	70.00	— 75.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.03	— .0334
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	.....lb.	—	.0334
Crystals, ordinary	.....lb.	—	—
Clarified	.....lb.	—	—
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.17	— .18
Common	.....lb.	.11	— .15
Cubes, Singapore	.....lb.	.17	— .20
Cubes, Java	.....lb.	—	.14
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.05	— .0534
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.0434	— .05
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.0834	— .0834
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.09	— .14
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.08	— .10
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.0134	— .0234
50 p.c. total solids	.....lb.	—	Nominal
Myrobalans, liq. 23-25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	—	—
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan	.....lb.	—	—
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	—	.0534
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.06	— .07
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	.....lb.	.0534	— .06
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	.....lb.	.07	— .08
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	.....lb.	.11	— .12
*Clarified	.....lb.	—	—
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.0134	— .0134
50 p.c. total solids	.....lb.	.0734	— .08
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	—	—
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	.....lb.	—	Nominal

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH (Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	.....gal.	.90	— .95
Domestic, prime	.....gal.	.85	— .90
Liver, Newfoundland	.....bbl.	—	—80.00
*Norwegian	.....bbl.	—	—130.00
*Nominal.	.....bbl.	—	—

Degras, American	.....lb.	.06	— .0634
English	.....lb.	.0934	— .10
Neutral	.....lb.	.15	— .20
Horse	.....lb.	.11	— .12
Lard, prime winter	.....gal.	—	2.75
Off prime	.....gal.	—	1.40
Extra, No. 1	.....gal.	—	1.20
No. 1	.....gal.	—	1.00
No. 2	.....gal.	—	.95
Menhaden, Light strained	.....gal.	—	.85
Yellow, bleached	.....gal.	—	.90
*White, bleached, winter	.....lb.	—	.95
*Northern, crude	.....gal.	—	.70
Southern crude, f.o.b. plant	.....gal.	—	.75
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. test	.....gal.	—	1.85
30 deg. cold test	.....gal.	—	1.75
40 deg. cold test	.....gal.	—	1.65
Dark	.....gal.	—	.85
Prime	.....gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Oleo Oil	.....lb.	.30	— .35
*Porpoise, body	.....gal.	—	—
*Jaw	.....gal.	—	—
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	.....lb.	.1334	— .1434
Saponified	.....lb.	.1334	— .14
*Sperm bleached winter	.....gal.	—	2.00
38 deg. cold test	.....gal.	—	1.95
45 deg. cold test	.....gal.	—	—
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	.....gal.	1.95	— 2.00
Stearic, single pressed	.....lb.	—	.22
Double pressed	.....lb.	—	.23
Triple pressed	.....lb.	.24	— .25
Tallow, acidless	.....gal.	—	1.35
Prime	.....gal.	—	1.30
Whale, natural winter	.....gal.	1.15	— 1.18
Bleached, winter	.....gal.	—	1.20

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	.....lb.	—	.21
Cases	.....lb.	—	.23
No. 3	.....lb.	—	.1934
China Wood Oil, bbls.	.....lb.	.21	— .22
Cocoon, Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	.....lb.	—	.1734
Tanks	.....lb.	—	.16
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	.....lb.	—	.1934
Tanks	.....lb.	—	.18
Corn, refined, bbls.	.....lb.	25.06	— 25.56
*Crude, bbls.	.....lb.	—	.20
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.	.....lb.	—	—
mills, in tanks	.....lb.	—	.21
Summer, yel., prime, bbl.	.....lb.	—	.24
*White	.....lb.	—	—
*Winter yellow	.....lb.	—	—
Linseed, raw car lots	.....gal.	—	1.73
5 barrel lots	.....gal.	—	1.76
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	.....gal.	—	1.79
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	.....gal.	—	1.81
*Olive, denatured	.....gal.	—	2.25
*Foods	.....lb.	—	—
Palm, Lagos casks	.....lb.	—	.1634
*Benin	.....lb.	—	—
*Niger	.....lb.	—	.1534
*Palm, Kernel, domestic	.....lb.	—	.1834
*Imported	.....lb.	—	—
Peanut Oil, edible	.....lb.	—	.2634
*Crude, f.o.b. mills	.....gal.	—	—
Poppy Seed	.....gal.	—	3.25
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	.....gal.	—	1.50
*Blown	.....gal.	—	1.55
*Rosin oil, first rect.	.....gal.	—	.65
Second	.....gal.	—	.71
*Sesame, domestic, edible	.....gal.	—	2.50
*Imported	.....gal.	—	—
Soya Bean, Tanks, Pac. Coast	.....lb.	—	.16
New York, bbls.	.....lb.	—	.1734
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	.....lb.	.40	— .42
Commercial	.....lb.	.35	— .36

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30	.....gal.	—	—
cold test	.....gal.	.23	— .24
29 gravity, 15 cold test	.....gal.	.23	— .24
Summer	.....gal.	.23	— .24
*Cylinder, light, filtered	.....gal.	.42	— .45
Dark, filtered	.....gal.	.39	— .43
Extra cold test	.....gal.	.65	— .75
Dark steam, refined	.....gal.	.28	— .33
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	.....gal.	—	.38
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34	.....gal.	—	—
gravity	.....gal.	—	.35
White 30@31 gravity	.....gal.	.50	— .75
Paraffin, high viscosity	.....gal.	.40	— .41
903 sp. gr.	.....gal.	.36	— .38
Red Paraffin	.....gal.	.36	— .38
Spindle, filtered	.....gal.	.40	— .47
No. 200	.....gal.	.40	— .48
No. 100	.....gal.	.35	— .36
No. 110	.....gal.	.33	— .34
*Nominal.	.....gal.	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls..lb.	—	—	1.00
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls..lb.	.71	—	.72
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls..lb.	.65	—	.66
Pitch, prime 200 lb. bbl.	7.50	—	8.00
Rosin, com to g'd..200-lb..bbl.	12.00	—	12.50
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal. bbls.	12.50	—	13.00

SHELLAC

*D. C.	—	—	—
*Diamond "I"	—	—	—
*V. S. O.	1.00	—	1.05
*Fine Orange	—	—	1.00
Second Orange	.85	—	.90
T. N.	—	—	.85
A. C. Garnet	—	—	.80
*Button	—	—	.95
Regular, bleached	—	—	.90
Bone, dry	.90	—	.95

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..	—	—	—54.50
f.o.b. New Orleans	—	—	—
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	—	—56.00
Columbia	—	—	—53.00
New Orleans	—	—	—
Corn Cake	—	—	—57.00
Meal	—	—	—59.00
Linseed cake, dom.	—	—	—65.00
Linseed Meal	—	—	—65.00

COCOA

Bahia	17½	—	18
Caracas	19½	—	20
*Hayti	16½	—	17
Maracaibo	32	—	32½
Trinidad	20½	—	21
*Nominal	—	—	—

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum,	per 100 lbs.	7.00	—	8.50
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	.....per 100 lbs.	—	7.00	—
Potato, white or canary..lb.	.....	.16	—	.18
Starch, Powd., bags & bbls....	.....	—	5.77	—
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls....	.....	—	5.62	—
Potato, Domestic	.....lb.	.08	—	.08½
Imported, duty paid.....lb.	.....	—	.09½	—

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

Powdered	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15
XXXX	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20
Confectioners A	8.90	8.90	8.90	—	8.90
Standard Gran.	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Millsaga.	—	—	.75
Light, strained	.....gal.	—	.85
Yellow, bleached	.....gal.	—	.90
White, bleached, winter..gal.	—	—	.95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	.....gal.	—	1.85
30 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	—	1.75
40 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	—	1.65
Dark	.....gal.	—	1.65
Prime	.....gal.	1.45	1.50
Red, (Crude oleic acid).....lb.	13½	—	14½
Saponified	.....lb.	13½	14½
Stearic, single pressed.....lb.	—	—	.22
Double pressed	.....lb.	—	.23

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.....lb.	—	—	.21
No. 3	.....lb.	—	.22
Cocoonut, Dom. Ceylon bbls..lb.	—	—	.17½
Ceylon, Tanks	.....lb.	—	.16
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	.....lb.	—	.19½

*Corn, crude, bbls.....lb.	—	—	.20
Refined, barrels	25.06	—	25.56
Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills..lb.	—	—	.21
Summer, yellow, prime, bbls..lb.	—	—	.34
Winter, yellow	.....gal.	—	—
Linseed, raw car lots.....gal.	—	—	1.73
5-bbl. lots	.....gal.	—	1.76
*Olive, denatured	.....gal.	—	2.25
*Foots	.....lb.	—	—
Palm Lagos, casks	.....lb.	—	.16½
Niger	.....lb.	—	.15½
Palm Kernel, domestic.....lb.	—	—	.18½
Peanut, edible	.....lb.	—	.20½
*Crude, f.o.b. mills.....gal.	—	—	—
Sesame, domestic, edible.....gal.	—	—	2.50
Soya Bean, N. Y. bbls.....lb.	.17½	—	.18

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, *white	.....lb.	.13	—	.14
Yellow	.....lb.	.10	—	.12
House	.....lb.	.10	—	.11
Brown	.....lb.	.07	—	.08
Lard City	.....lb.	—	—	.34½
Compound	.....lb.	—	—	.34
Stearine, lard	.....lb.	—	—	.37½
Oleo	.....lb.	—	—	.33
Tallow, edible	.....lb.	.24	—	.26
City, prime	.....lb.	.14	—	.15

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.24	—	.24½
City Fancy	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Prime Packers	lb.	.15	—	.15½
Grease, Choice White.....	lb.	.13½	—	.14
"A" White	lb.	—	—	.13½
"B" White	lb.	—	—	.12½
Yellow	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Brown	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Bone	lb.	.07	—	.08
House	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Stearine, prime oleo.....	lb.	.30	—	.30½
Lard, city steam	lb.	—	—	.33½
*Nominal				
		†Buyers' Tails		

†Buyers' Tanka

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from June 2 to June 9—Exports for the month of April

Imports

ACIDS—Boric, crude, 31 csks., Pacific Coast Borax Co., Leghorn; Citric, 6 csks., Leonhardt & Brush, London; 75 kegs, Huisking & Co., London; 150 csks., E. M. Gavitz & Co., Palermo; 20 csks., Banca Commercial Italiana, Palermo; 80 kegs, Dillons, Ltd., Bristol; 100 kegs, Brown Bros. & Co., London; 50 kegs, McKesson & Robbins; Citric, crystals, 100 kegs, G. W. Sheldon & Co., London; 40 kegs, Brown Bros. & Co., London; Cresylic, 10 drs., Rochester Germicide Co., Manchester; 55 drs., 10 drs., W. E. Jordan & Co., Manchester; 15 csks., W. E. Jordan & Co., Manchester; Tartaric, 50 csks., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Leghorn; 40 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 8 csks., Huisking & Co., London; 40 csks., E. M. Gavitz & Co., Manchester; 5 csks., The Keene Co., Manchester; 20 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., London.

AGAR-AGAR—5 bbls., J. L. Hopkins & Co., London; 2 bbls., McKesson & Robbins, London; 5 bbls., McKesson & Robbins, London.

ALMONDS—Bitter, 300 bgs., Smith & Schipper, Sicily; 150 bgs., Irving National Bank, Sicily; 35 bbls., W. R. Grace & Co., Sicily; 200 bgs., Hilker, Bleyach & Co., Sicily; 190 bgs., Winter & Co., Sicily; 100 bgs., A. L. Causse & Co., Palermo; 390 bgs., American Express Co., Palermo; 51 bgs., New York Overseas, Palermo; 387 bgs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Palermo; 100 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., 95 bgs., Winter & Co., Palermo; 36 csks., Hanover National Bank, Bordeaux; Bitter, shelled, 42 bgs., Smith & Schipper, Alicante; 37 bgs., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Alicante; 93

bbls., 50 bbls., Baring Bros. & Co., Ltd., Alicante; 110 bbls., Lazard Freres, Alicante; 150 bbls., T. M. Duché & Sons, Alicante; 200 bbls., W. Brandt's Son & Co., Alicante; 47 bbls., W. Brandt's Son & Co., Alicante; 50 csks., National City Bank, Tarragona; 50 csks., Irving National Bank, Tarragona; Sweet, 100 bxs., A. L. Causse & Co., Palermo; 100 cs., J. B. Moors & Co., Palermo; 25 cs., Young Bros. & Co., Palermo; 25 cs., British Bank of South America, Palermo; 25 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Palermo; Sweet, shelled, 150 bxs., Irving National Bank, Alicante; 103 bxs., First National Bank, Alicante; 300 bxs., Baring Bros. & Co., Alicante; 500 bxs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Alicante; 1,300 bxs., Brown Bros. & Co., Alicante.

AMIDOPYRINE—1 cs., Keene Co., Manchester.

AMMONIUM CARBONATE—15 csks., J. L. & D. S. Riker, Bristol; 15 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Bristol; 15 csks., Williamson & Co., Bristol.

ANILINE COLORS—14 pkgs., 46 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Havre; 1 dr., Lazard, Golchause & Co., London.

ANTIMONY—15 bbls., W. A. Brown & Co., Liverpool.

ARGOLS—22 csks., 60 csks., Tartar Chemical Works, Leghorn; 184 bgs., 54 bgs., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Coquimbo; 9 csks., 86 csks., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Coquimbo; 238 bgs., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Valparaiso; 65 csks., W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso; 405 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Lisbon; 34 bbls., London & Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Lisbon.

BARKS—Cinchona, 600 bbls., Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Sourabaya; 200 bbls., McKesson & Robbins, Sourabaya; Quillaya, 280 bbls., W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso.

BEANS—Castor, 87 seroons, Brown Bros. & Co., San Domingo; 25 bgs., 20 bgs., Brown

Bros. & Co., San Domingo; 41 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., San Domingo; 402 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., San Domingo; 240 bgs., Santo Sales Corporation, San Domingo; 170 bgs., William Schall & Co., San Domingo; 189 bgs., 399 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Sanchez; 87 seroons, J. Aron & Co., Inc., San Domingo; Cocos, 91 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Colombo; 100 bgs., 38 bgs., 59 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Sanchez; 96 bgs., 100 bgs., 36 bgs., 860 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., Sanchez; 39 bgs., R. Desvervigne, Sanchez; 100 bgs., H. H. Ficke & Co., Sanchez; 90 bgs., 58 bgs., 324 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Sanchez; 50 bgs., 1,257 bgs., 250 bgs., 40 bgs., William Schall & Co., Sanchez; 275 bgs., 943 bgs., Porcella, Vicini & Co., Sanchez; 50 bgs., Marden, Orth & Hastings of West Indies, Sanchez; 100 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez; 346 bgs., Frame Leaycraft & Co., Sanchez; 20 bgs., 32 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Sanchez; 250 bgs., 217 bgs., 23 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., Sanchez; 59 bgs., 100 bgs., 46 bgs., 250 bgs., 221 bgs., 24 bgs., J. Aron & Co., Inc., Sanchez; 24 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez; 61 bgs., 136 bgs., 50 bgs., Porcella & Vicini, Sanchez; 217 bgs., 9 bgs., 2 seroons, J. Julia & Co., Sanchez; 12 bgs., 93 bgs., 120 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez; 94 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez; 95 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez; 150 bgs., 100 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez; 604 bgs., 500 bgs., 225 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Sanchez; 75 bgs., William Schall & Co., Sanchez; 150 bgs., 100 bgs., 100 bgs., 350 bgs., 150 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Inc., Sanchez; 250 bgs., R. Desvervigne, Sanchez; 100 bgs., 100 bgs., 32 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Sanchez; 25 bgs., 200 bgs., J. Aron & Co., San Domingo; 100 bgs., 100 bgs., 1,000 bgs., Gustave Amsinck Co., Puerto Plata; 100 bgs., 100 bgs., 96 bgs., 69 bgs., 51 bgs., William Schall & Co., Puerto Plata; 66 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Inc., Puerto Plata; 240 bgs., Anderson Trading Co., Puerto Plata; 90 bgs.,

Gillespie Bros. & Co., Puerto Plata; 70 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Puerto Plata; 221 bgs., 189 bgs., Frame, Leaycraft & Co., Puerto Plata; 250 bgs., Porcella, Vincini & Co., Puerto Plata; 150 bgs., William Schall & Co., Puerto Plata; 100 bgs., 57 bgs., Marden, Orth & Hastings of West Indies, Sanchez; 29 bgs., 209 bgs., C. C. Mengel Bros. & Co., Sanchez; 214 bgs., George Amsinck & Co., La Guayra; 500 bgs., Bliss, Dallett & Co., La Guayra; 20 bgs., Commercial Bank of America, La Guayra; 588 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., La Guayra; 300 bgs., Scholtz & Co., La Guayra; 125 bgs., H. E. Botzan, Puerto Cabello; 25 bgs., R. F. Downing & Co., Puerto Cabello; 300 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Puerto Cabello; 57 bgs., Merck & Co., Sourabaya; 2,118 bgs., R. Desvernine, La Guayra; 52 bgs., Frame, Leaycraft & Co., London; Hagemeier Trading Co., London; 5,000 bgs., Middleton & Co., Trinidad; 350 bgs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Trinidad; 1,400 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Trinidad; 1,400 bgs., Wood & Selick, Trinidad; 800 bgs., Scholtz & Co., Trinidad; 100 bgs., R. Desvernine, Trinidad; 1,500 bgs., A. D. Strauss & Co., Trinidad; 550 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Trinidad; 500 bgs., Colonial Bank, Trinidad; 250 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Trinidad; 750 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Trinidad; 415 bgs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Grenada; 100 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada; 491 bgs., Middleton & Co., Grenada; Tonka, 6 cks., Venezuela Trading Co., Trinidad; Vanilla, 8 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Colombo; 18 cs., whole, 21 cs., cuts, Dodge & Olcott Co., Vera Cruz; 7 cs., Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz

BALSAM COPAIBA—4 crates, Yglesias & Co., Trinidad; 10 drs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Trinidad

BITTERS—7 cs., F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Leghorn

CARBON—Block, 9 csks., H. W. Knott, London

CASEINE—2,822 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Buenos Aires; 3,855 bgs., Tradesman National Bank of Philadelphia, Buenos Aires

CHALK—Precipitated, 200 bgs., 95 csks., National Aniline & Chemical Co.

CHEMICALS—Miscellaneous, 1 cs., Huisking & Co., London; 3 cs., Johnson & Sons, London; 1 cs., G. T. Collis, London; 1 cs., E. J. Schmidt & Co., Bordeaux

CINCHONA SALTS—Hydrochloride, 13 cs., Powers-Weigtmann-Rosengarten Co., London; Sulphate, 25 cs., R. W. Greiff & Co., London

DIVI-DIVI—400 bgs., I. Brandon & Bros., South Pacific ports

DYESTUFFS—Old Gold, 1 keg, J. C. Murray & Co., Liverpool

ERGOT—30 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Barcelona

EXTRACTS—Quebracho, 1,465 bgs., E. Naumburg & Co., Buenos Aires; 10,000 bgs., New York Quebracho Extract Co., Inc., Buenos Aires; 2,000 bgs., Bank of America, Buenos Aires; Miscellaneous, 3 csks., F. Behrend, Christiania

FACE POWDER—Medicinal, 1 cs., United Fruit Co., London

FLOWERS—Chamomile, 2 cs., J. L. Hopkins & Co., London; Lily of the Valley, 3 cs., C. L. Huisking, London; Miscellaneous, 1 cs., Smith, Kline & Co., Leghorn; 9 bgs., F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Leghorn; 8 bgs., J. Schoenwagan, Leghorn

GELATIN—1 cs., W. A. M. Grunder, London

GLYCERIN—Crude, 20 drs., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; Soap Lye, 20 drs., 20 drs., Marx & Rawolle, London; 40 drs., Marx & Rawolle, London

GUMS—Aloes, 15 kegs, Schieffelin & Co., London; 2 kegs, McKesson & Robbins, London; Arabic, 5 bgs., McKesson & Robbins, London; Benzoin, 1 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Trinidad; Chiclé, 12 bls., J. S. Sembrada & Co., South Pacific ports; 20 bls., American Trading Co., South Pacific ports; 30 bls., W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific ports; 563 bbls., 191 bls., Mexican Exploitation Co., Vera Cruz; Oilbanum, 5 cs., J. L. Hopkins, London

HERBS—Medicinal, 1 bg., F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Leghorn; 4 bgs., J. Schoenwagan, Leghorn

IRON OXIDE—12 csks., 20 csks., J. A. McNulty, Liverpool; 10 csks., Hanson Van Winkle & Co., Liverpool

ISINGLASS—10 bls., Schieffelin & Co., Liverpool; 25 bls., Standard Bank of South Africa, London

LEAVES—Coca, 112 bls., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, South Pacific ports; Henna, 4 bls., S. B. Penick & Co., London; Senna, 1 cs., United Fruit Co., London; 4 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 100 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Colombia

LICORICE—Blocks, 20 cs., Linton, Hubbar & Andrew, London; 1 cs., E. M. Javitz & Co., Inc., London; Juice, 9 cs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Palermo

LIME CITRATE—89 csks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Messina

LIME JUICE—460 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

LEAD SULPHIDE—3 csks., Stanley, Doggett & Co., London

LEECHES—6 cs., Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux

MAGNESIUM CITRATE—1 cs., United Fruit Co., London

MANNA—10½ cs., Irving National Bank, Palermo; 11 cs., A. Stallman & Co., Palermo; 400 cs., Cuniniano Co., 21 cs., R. Moelhausen

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—Drugs, 5 cs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston; 1 cs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston; 6 cs., Thos. T. Meadows & Co., Havre; 1 cs., H. Ward, Havre, Crude Drugs, 16 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Medicine, 3 cs., D. E. Serra, London

MANJAK, CRUDE—5 bbls., H. D. Foodward, Trinidad

MENTHOL, CRYSTALS—25 cs., V. Prossan & Co., London; 5 cs., United Fruit Co., London; 25 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 50 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London; 25 cs., T. Zelter, London

MERCURY—28 flasks, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Vera Cruz; 6 flasks, A. Iselin & Co., Vera Cruz

MUSK—2 cs., V. Vivadou & Co., London

MYROBALANS—14,624 pockets, Baring Bros. & Co., Colombo; 2 bgs., 22 bgs., 2 bgs., 2 bgs., 2 bgs., Mitsui & Co., Batavia; 15,217 pockets, Brown Bros. & Co., Colombo

NUX VOMICA—1,380 pockets, Baring Bros. & Co., Colombo; 616 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

OILS—Almond, Sweet, 14 cs., Royal Bank of Canada, Kingston; Coal Tar, 200 drs., North Eastern Co., London; Coco Nut, a quantity, Clements Son & Co., Sourabaya; 319 pgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Colombo; Cresol, 51 drs., W. E. Jordan & Co., Manchester; 70 csks., Baird & McGuire, Manchester; 312 csks., 9 drs., National Aniline & Chemical Co., London; Creosote, 70 csks., Chemical Supply Co. of Ohio, Manchester; Harlem, 20 cs., H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc., Rotterdam; Linseed, 287 bbls., American Linseed Co., London; Olive, 25 bbls., P. White & Co., Inc., Leghorn; 200 bbls., C. Garcia, Barcelona; 50 bbls., C. B. Xanthos, Barcelona; 237 cs., 833 bbls., Equitable Trust Co., Tarragona; 239 cs., G. Legin, Inc., Tarragona; 35 cs., C. U. Batoni Tarragona; 300 bbls., C. Garcia, Barcelona; 50 bbls., C. B. Xanthos, Barcelona; 20 csks., Montagne, Chapman & Co., Bordeaux; sulphur, 50 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn; 200 bbls., First National Bank, Leghorn; 150 bbls., Philadelphia National Bank, Palermo; 68 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Palermo

OILS, ESSENTIAL—8 cs., A. Van Ameringen, Rotterdam; 4 cs., Ungerer & Co., London; Almond, Bitter, 1 cs., Royal Bank of Canada; Kingston; Bergamot, 10 cs., Rockhill & Victor, Messina; 20 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Ltd., Palermo; 10 cs., Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co., Palermo; 100 cs., George Lueders & Co., Palermo; 3 cs., M. Barrett, Palermo; 50 cs., A. Chris & Co., Palermo; 35 ½ cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Palermo; Flower, 17 cs., Ungerer & Co., Bordeaux; Lemon, 102 cs., Fritzsche Bros., Messina; 100 cs., A. O. Brown & Co., Messina; 110 ¾ cs., National Aniline Chemical Co., Messina; 75 ¾ cs., Heidelberg Ickelheimer & Co., Palermo; 10 ¾ cs.,

Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co., Palermo; 500 ¼ cs., Irving National Bank, Palermo; 200 ¼ cs., H. W. Peabody & Co., Palermo; 500 ¼ cs., George Lueders & Co., Palermo; 10 cs., M. Barrett, Palermo; 110 ¼ cs., George Lueders & Co., Palermo; 6 ½ cs., 15 ¾ cs., Habicht, Braun & Co., Messina; 50 ¾ cs., J. Lowe & Co., Messina; 40 ¾ cs., Dilizian Freres, Messina; 50 ¾ cs., Bush & Co., Messina; 100 cs., A. Chris & Co., Palermo; 100 ¼ cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Palermo; 100 ¼ cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Ltd., Messina; Linaloe, 9 cs., A. Iselin & Co., Vera Cruz; Orange, 5 cs., J. Menick & Co., Inc., Messina; 35 ¾ cs., Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co., Messina; 100 cs., Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co., Kingston; 9 cs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston; 30 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Ltd., Palermo; 50 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Palermo; 50 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Messina; Peppermint, 110 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Liverpool; 5 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., London; Petit Grain, 15 bxs., G. A. Stafford & Co., Buenos Aires; 15 bxs., W. R. Grace & Co., Buenos Aires; Sandalwood, 12 cs., George Lueders & Co., London; 13 cs., C. L. Huisking, London

PEEL—Lemon, 45 pipes, Irving National Bank, Palermo; 152 ¼ pipes, Bank of the United States; Orange, 42 pipes, Irving National Bank, Palermo; 14 pipes, Wagstaffe, Ltd., Palermo; 35 ½ pipes, Wagstaffe, Ltd., Palermo; 21 ½ pipes, East River National Bank, Palermo; 6 ½ pipes, Chase National Bank, Palermo; 75 ½ pipes, Lazard Freres, Palermo

PERFUMERY—1 cs., United Fruit Co., London; 6 cs., A. Van Aringen, Rotterdam; 2 cs., B. French, Inc., Havre; 3 cs., B. Levy, Havre; 3 cs., C. B. Richard & Co., Havre; 26 cs., Chas. Baez, Havre; 14 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre; 1 cs., J. McCreery Co., Havre; 2 cs., B. Altman & Co., Havre; 4 csks., George Lueders & Co., Havre; 7 cs., E. Utard, Havre; 1 cs., A. D. Berner & Co., Havre; 8 cs., B. Levy, Havre; 157 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Havre; 7 cs., E. Utard, Havre; 2 cs., D. C. Andrews & Co., Havre; 2 cs., American Tobacco Co., Bordeaux; 1 cs., George Lueders & Co., Bordeaux; 11 cs., Rockhill & Victor, Bordeaux; 7 cs., J. M. Debane, Bordeaux; 1 cs., George Lueders & Co., Bordeaux

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—30 cs., Lehn & Fink, Bordeaux

QUININE SULPHATE—4 cs., E. Boissevain & Co., Sourabaya

ROOTS—Arrow, 1 cs., United Fruit Co., London; Colchicum, 2 cs., F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Leghorn; Heliozore, 44 bgs., W. Reichardt, Leghorn; Licorice, 45 bls., B. Garcia & Co., Alicante; 215 bls., G. Y. Legin, Alicante; 107 bgs., W. Benkert, Alicante; Orris, 27 bgs., A. Stallman & Co., Leghorn; 13 bgs., G. E. Hursburger, Inc., Leghorn; 126 bgs., C. Corelli & Co., Leghorn; 44 bgs., S. B. Penick & Co., Leghorn; Rhubarb, 2 cs., S. B. Penick & Co., London; 6 cs., A. Woodward & Co., London; Turmeric, 68 bgs., McLaughlin, Gormley & King, London; Valerian, 5 bls., J. L. Hopkins & Co., London; 10 bls., McLaughlin, Gormley & King, London

SAL AMMONIAC—8 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Bristol

SEED—Canary, 182 bgs., R. F. Downing & Co., London; 150 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 230 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Cumin, 1 cs., United Fruit Co., London; Mustard, 57 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso; 300 bgs., Old & Wallace, Christiania; 50 bgs., Dwight Cruikshank, Christiania; 40 bgs., Herbst Bros., Christiania; 899 bgs., Gallagher & Ascher, Christiania

SANTONIN—Crystals, 10 cs., National City Bank of New York, London

SHAVING CREAM—Medicinal, 17 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., London

SILVER SULPHIDE—8 cs., Mercantile Bank of America, South Pacific ports

SODIUM CARBONATE—2 kegs, United Fruit Co., London; 2 cs., United Fruit Co., London

SOAP, CASTILE—850 bxs., Irving National Bank, Leghorn

SPONGES—32 bls., Lasker & Bernstein, Havana; 123 bls., Lasker & Bernstein, London

TETRALENE—18 csks., 3 cs., Richmond Products Co., Manchester

New Incorporations

Vino Medical Co., Manhattan, capital \$60,000. C. I. Prisky, H. Van Emden, I. H. Kohan, 309 Broadway, New York.

Rid-Oil Chemical Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$250,000. Samuel C. Wood, Arthur W. Brody, Chicago; L. B. Phillips, Dover, Del.

Gulf Mercantile Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$50,000. To deal in chemicals, dyes, waxes, oils, and fats. Samuel I. Josen, 1215 Madison Avenue; Benjamin Halpern, 2348 Ryer Avenue; R. A. Posner, 2250 Grand Concourse, New York.

Prever Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. J. Prever, L. Peirano, S. F. Frank, 170 Broadway, New York.

Midwest Dye Products, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$5,000. S. Maller, H. Muenzer, G. Adrian, 1200 Jefferson Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

Inorganic Chemistry Co., Manhattan, capital \$25,000. Mining and make goods, wares and merchandise. T. F. Silkman, M. Samuelson, L. M. Nicoll, 132 East 74th Street, New York.

W. F. George Chemicals, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. W. F. George, F. C. Nickerson, C. B. Hughes, 41 South Washington Square, New York.

Tennessee By-Products Coke Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. W. W. Beatty, G. M. Granden, Warren, Pa.; F. C. Marshall, A. R. Phillips, W. H. Turner, Tide Oil, Pa.

New Canadian Companies

Victor Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Montreal, has been incorporated, to manufacture chemicals and polishes, with an authorized capital of \$100,000 by James G. Cartwright, James B. Taylor and others.

W. J. Chalk, Ltd., of Clarksburg, Ont., wholesale and retail druggists, has been incorporated with a capitalization of \$40,000. Dr. Francis Moore, Clayton W. Hartman and Wm. J. Chalk are provisional directors.

Ross J. Crosby, Frederick W. Burton, Arthur J. Wilkinson and Aldon R. Vicary of Windsor, Ont., have been incorporated to carry on business as chemists, druggists and chemical manufacturers with a capital of \$6,000.

The Old English Cleanser Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Toronto, capitalized at \$40,000, has been incorporated to manufacture soap, cleansing compounds and toilet articles. George Holmes, Wm. J. Heron, and James Parker are provisional directors.

PAPERS READ AT CHEMICAL MEETING

A. E. Sherndal read a paper at the meeting of the American Chemical Society, at the Chemists Club, on Friday, June 6, on the method of making arspenamine, the name given to salvarsan made in the United States. "The manufacture of organic arsenic compounds," he said, "principally arspenamine, has become an important factor in the industry of synthetic drugs in the United States. Further research will lead undoubtedly to the evolution of still more valuable products. The impetus to the development of the field was the discovery of the curative action of sodium arsenilate on sleeping sickness. All the arsenicals which have since come into any extended clinical use have been derivatives in one way or another of p-aranilic acid."

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